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Subscribers wishing their paper discontinued at the end of their subscription year, must pay up in full and give the proprietors two weeks notice, otherwise the paper will be continued and charged for according to the above terms.

We will pay the postage on letters containing Three Dollars and upwards, and money may be remitted through the mail at our risk. The Postmaster's certificate of such remittance shall be a sufficient receipt therefor.

☞All Letters on business connected with this office, must be addressed [post paid] to PRICE & FULTON.

Wilmington Journal.

DAVID FULTON, Editor.

GOD, OUR COUNTRY, AND LIBERTY.

TERMS: $2 50 in advance.

VOL. 4.---NO. 20. WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, JANUARY 28, 1848. WHOLE NO. 176.

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OUR CIRCULATION.

☞E mean to keep the following paragraph standing for the benefit of all whom it may concern:

ADVERTISING.—We would commend the following facts to the attention of the advertising community. The "Wilmington Journal" circulates upwards of 12 HUNDRED COPIES weekly. Its circulation in the town of Wilmington is as large as that of any other paper published in the place. We would further state that its circulation in the counties which trade to this place is THREE TIMES as large as that of any other paper published in North Carolina, and that its list is daily increasing. We say, therefore, without the fear of contradiction, that it is the best vehicle for advertising which the people of Wilmington can select. One other observation We think, that although a large majority of the readers of the "Journal" are Democrats, still THEY *occasionally* do a little trading, as well as the readers of the whig papers. We have written the above *merely* for the information of those who are most deeply interested—business men of all professions and all political creeds—WHO WANT CUSTOMERS.

MAIL ARRANGEMENTS.

Post Office, Wilmington.

NORTHERN MAIL, by Rail Road, due daily at 2 P. M., and close at 10 every night.

SOUTHERN MAIL, by Steamer from Charleston, is due daily at 8 A. M., and closes at 11 A. M. every day.

FAYETTEVILLE MAIL, by Rail Road, is due on Mondays Wednesdays and Fridays, at 3 P. M., and closes on same days at 10 at night.

FAYETTEVILLE MAIL, by Prospect Hall, Elizabethtown, Westbrooks, and Robesons, is due on Tuesdays Thursdays and Saturdays, at 9 A. M., and closes on same days at 10 P. M.

SMITHVILLE MAIL, by Steamer, is due daily at 8 A. M., and closes at 12½ P. M. every day.

TAYLOR'S BRIDGE, LONG CREEK, MOORE'S CREEK, BLACK RIVER CHAPEL, and HARRELL'S STORE MAIL, is due every Thursday at 6 P. M., and closes same night at 10.

ONSLOW MAIL.—Via Topsail Sound, Stump Sound Sneed's Ferry, Jacksonville to Richlands, and returns via Bannerman's, is due every Monday at 4 P. M., and closes every Thursday night at 10 P. M.

PRINTING
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
Neatly executed and with despatch, on liberal terms for cash, at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

DAVID FULTON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Mrs. C. M. Price,
Fashionable Dress Maker,
4th Street, first door North of the Odd Fellows's School,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

GEORGE W. DAVIS,
Commission and Forwarding
MERCHANT,
DAVIS'S WHARF,
South Water Street, WILMINGTON, N. C.

GILLESPE & ROBESON
Continue the AGENCY business, and will make liberal advances on consignments of
Lumber, Naval Stores, &c. &c.
Wilmington, August 1st, 1845.

JOHN D. LOVE,
DEALER IN
CABINET FURNITURE,
BEDSTEADS, CHAIRS, MATRESSES, &c.,
ROCK SPRING,
Wilmington, N. C.
July 16, 1847—[44-12m

Cronly, Walker & Hall,
AUCTIONEERS AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Wilmington, N. C.
REFER TO
P. K. DICKINSON, Esq., H. R. SAVAGE, Esq., G. W. DAVIS, Esq., MESSRS. HALL & ARMSTRONG, JOHN A. TAYLOR, Esq., JOHN WALKER, Esq.
October 15th, 1847.

MYERS & BARNUM,
Manufacturers & Dealers in
HATS AND CAPS.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
MARKET STREET—Wilmington, N. C.

D. CASHWELL,
GENERAL AGENT
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Will make liberal CASH advances on all consignments of TIMBER, LUMBER, NAVAL STORES, &c.
Wilmington, N. C., Sept 24, 1847—2-tf

LIPPITT & WILLKINGS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
DRUGGISTS,
AND DEALERS IN
Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c.,
On Front street, between Market and Dock, two doors North of Messrs. Hart & Polley's, Wilmington, N. C.
October 8, 1847—[4

WM. A. GWYER,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
GROCER
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
North Water Street, Wilmington, N. C.
REFERS TO
B. N. DISBROW, Esq., New York.
ROB'T G. RANKIN, Esq., Wilmington, N. C.
October 29, 1847.

L. MALLETT,
Agent for the sale of
Timber, Lumber, &c. &c.,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
November 5, 1847—[8-y

Thos. Allibone & Co.,
GENERAL COMMISSION
MERCHANTS,
No. 8, SOUTH WHARVES,
PHILADELPHIA.
Advances made on consignments.
Refer to Messrs. DEROSSET, BROWN & Co., Wilmington, N. C.
Nov. 12, 1847. [6-1y]

New Firm.
THE SUBSCRIBERS have formed a Co-Partnership for the purpose of transacting a general DRY GOODS AND FAMILY GROCERY business, under the firm of PERRIN & HARTSFIELD
H. R. PERRIN,
A. A. HARTSFIELD.
Wilmington, N. C
October 15, 1847. 5

ODD FELLOWS SCHOOL.
THE exercises of this Institution will be resumed on the 15th inst.; conducted as during the last year. The rates of Tuition being as follows—for
Spelling, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Composition, Elocution, Geography, Ancient and Modern History, Algebra, Popular Astronomy, Drawing and Vocal Music, $4 00
For all of which studies, books are furnished by the School free of charge.
For the Languages, Geometry and Surveying, $7 00
TEACHERS.
Male Department, Mr. MAGINNEY,
Female do., Miss RICHARDSON,
Teacher of Languages, Mr. LINDSAY.
In connection with the Languages, Students will likewise continue their English studies.
Tickets may be obtained at the office of Col. McRae.
Oct. 8, 1847. 4-tf

$20 Reward.
RUNAWAY from the subscriber's plantation, in Sampson county, in December last, his negro man
CAROLINER.
Said negro is about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, dark complected. He is probably lurking about the lines of Sampson, Duplin and New Hanover counties, in the neighborhood of Mr. Bryant Newkirk's, where he had a wife at the ime the subscriber bought him.
The above reward of Twenty Dollars will be given for his delivery to the subscriber, in Sampson county; and an additional reward of Forty Dollars will be given for proof sufficient to convict any white person of harboring him.
CHAS. H. STEVENS.
Clinton, Sampson Co., April 23,'47.—[32tf

WHY WILL YOU SUFFER?
WHY will you neglect those premonitory symtoms which are giving you warning that *something must be done* to save you from the grave of the consumptive? Why encourage that hacking cough—the pain in the side—night sweats—raising of blood or difficulty of breathing? Why cherish and foster the *disease* that is preying upon your vitals, taking away your strength with each passing day, and hastening you to "that bourne from whence no traveller returns?"
Silence that dreadful cough—Let not its harrowing tones fall upon the ears of your friends, relieve it at once, and let the bloom of health once more adorn your now sallow and ghastly cheek—others have been in a situation equally as hopeless as yours, and been restored by the great and wonderful remedy
SHERMAN'S ALL-HEALING BALSAM.
Mr. F. H. HETZGER, corner of 1st Avenue and 11th street, and formerly a merchant in Albany, was reduced to the brink of the grave from consumption. The best Physicians could do him no good, his *Ulcerated Lungs and Liver* they could not cure, and gave him up; he lost his appetite, strength and flesh, and raised great quantities of blood and bloody matter; when the tupercles burst he raised nearly a pint at a time.
SHERMAN'S BALSAM SAVED HIS LIFE!
he is now able to travel and attend to his business.
Witness the cases of Rev. Henry Jones, 108 Eight Avenue, who was cured of a cough of 50 years standing; Mrs. Attree, No. 22 Cornelia-street, who had been given up by Drs. Mott, Rose and McClellan. The grandchild of Christian Klenhs, 155 Ludlow-street, who was also given up to die. Mrs. Milne, formerly of Brooklyn, whom the first Physicians said could not be cured; and a host of others who have been afflicted with Asthma, Consumption, Liver Complaint, and all the various forms of disease in the vital organs.
Do any doubt the efficacy of this medicine? Let them go and converse whith those who have been cured by it. Pamphlets containing the names and residences of a small portion of them may be obtained, gratis. In purchasing, be sure you get the genuine, ask for "SHERMAN'S ALL-HEALING BALSAM," and see that the written signature of A. Sherman, M. D. is on the rapper of each bottle.
25 cents and $1 per bottle.
Dr. Sherman's Lozenges and plasters sold as above.
Dr. Sherman's Office is at 106 Nassau-street, New York.
The above medicine is for sale by LIPPITT & WILLKINGS, Druggists, Wilmington, N. C.
Dec. 24, 1847.—15-6w

NOTICE.
THE subscriber, at Dec. Term 1847, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, of New Hanover County, having qualified as administrator with the will annexed, of Thos. Devane, dec'd., hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate, to make immediate payment, and to those having demands against the same, to present them duly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. OWEN FENNELL, Adm'r, With the will annexed.
Dec. 24, 1847—15-6m

NO DECEPTION.
NOT a week passes away without we have to record some of the most astonishing cures of long continued Asthma, Incipient Consumption, Bleeding at the lungs, Bronchitis, Difficulty of Breathing, and various diseases to which the Lungs and throat are subject, by DR. TAYLOR'S BALSAM OF LIVERWORT. This great remedy is daily effecting the most remarkable cures. Thousands have been restored, when dangerously afflicted, by the inestimable virtues of this medicine. If you have a cough, shortness of breath, asthma, spitting blood, pain in the side, or any other *sympton of consumption*, hasten and be cured by Dr. Taylor's Balsam. Other remedies may quiet or lull the disease, but resort at once to this great balm, and you will be at once cured.
For strengthening the system & eradicating all impurities, no medicine can equal it. The following certificates are only a SAMPLE OF HUNDREDS. We daily receive many testimonials in its favor, too numerous to make public. The dose is small, and one bottle often cures the worst cases:
Great Cure for Consumption. For seven years I was afflicted with Consumption, & it seemed impossible for any thing to cure me. I had all the most aggravating symptoms, as night sweats, raising blood, violent and distressing cough, pain in the side and chest, debility and want of appetite. I truly believe I could not have lived but for the use of Dr. Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort and the blessing of God, which have saved my life by restoring me to health. ALEX. SMITH,
Sexton of Rev. Mr. Matthew's church, Chrystie-st.
Consumption & Liver Complaint Cured! For 6 years I suffered with these awful diseases, and from my heart I feel for all similarly afflicted and I beg of them to try Dr. Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort. This medicine cured me when I could not move in bed, and was not expected to live a week—yet I was cured in six weeks by this vegetable medicine. H. A. MARKS, 106 King-st.
Consumption and Dyspepsia Cured! Having been cured of these distressing complaints, which have carried me to the verge of the grave, by Dr. Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort, from 73 Beekman-street, I consider it my duty to make it publicly known, in the hope of benefitting others. That it saved my life I do not doubt—for I could not eat, and was daily declining, until I was a mere skeleton. I hope this will induce any one afflicted to try it, especially if they love life and health, and want to be cured. It is of wonderful efficacy.
ROBERT D. HONG, jr., corner Oak & Pearl-sts.
☞Prepared by the proprietor, 73 Beekman-st, New York. Beware of Counterfeits. The only genuine has the written signature of GEORGE TAYLOR, M. D, on the engraved label, and sold by LIPPITT & WILKINGS, also WM. SHAW, Druggists, Wilmington, N C.
Orders addressed to the proprietor, 73 Beekman-st, New York, will receive prompt attention.
D31—47 16-yc960mre4m

JUST RECEIVED,—Fresh supplies of Pearl Barley, Sulp. Cupii, Rad Scileae, Taylor's Balsam Liverwort, Rowand's Tonic Mixture, Pearl Sago, &c., &c. For sale by
LIPPITT & WILLKINGS.

TUITION.
THE subscriber takes this method of informing his friends in Duplin and the neighboring Counties, that he expects to re-open the GROVE ACADEMY, near Kenansville, on Monday, the 7th February next.
Grateful for past favors, he hopes to merit a continuance of their support.
JAMES M. SPRUNT.
January 21, 1848—[19-3t

FIGS.—20 drums first quality figs, for sale by
Jan 21 HOWARD & PEDEN.

PICKLES.—W. Underwood's Pickles for sale in Jars of all sizes, from ½ pints to 1 gallon Jars; also, in kegs, ½ bbls., and by the gallon.
Jan 21 HOWARD & PEDEN.

PORK.—40 bbls. Mess and Prime Pork, for sale
Jan 21 by HOWARD & PEDEN.

Real Estate.
THE subscribers offer for sale that commodious brick tenement, on Market street, at present occupied by Dr. James H. Dickson, on accommodating terms.
—*ALSO*—
Three Houses and Lots, on Third street, between Castle and Church streets.
CRONLY, WALKER & HALL.
January 21, 1848

BUTTER AND CHEESE—25 kegs Goshen Butter; 20 boxes Goshen Cheese; received per schr G W Davis, and for sale by
Jan 21, 1848—19-tf] D. W. WOOD.

LEMONS—50 boxes to arrive per Athalia. For sale by D. W. WOOD.
Jan'y 21, 1848—[19-tf

FLOUR—35 bbls Canal Flour, received per schr R W Brown, for sale by D. W. WOOD.
Jan'y 21, 1848—[19-tf

New Livery Stables.—FIRE PROOF.—Having completed my new Livery Stables, I am now ready to receive horses at livery, by the day, week, or month.
My stables are situated on the corner of Princess and Third-streets, directly opposite the Courthouse, and very convenient to the business part of the town. They are built of brick, and covered with tin, which makes them entirely *fire-proof*. They are large, commodious, and well constructed; and in every respect as comfortable and convenient as any Stables in the United States.
I also have, (for the accommodation of Drovers,) a large and comfortable Lot, together with a basement under the Stables sufficient to hold one hundred horses, and shelter them well and comfortably.
Horses, Carriages, and Buggies, kept constantly for hire.
My Hostlers cannot be surpassed in any country, and I therefore feel confident of giving entire satisfaction to those who favor me with their custom.
I feel grateful to my friends and the public for their liberal patronage heretofore, and hope to merit a continuance of their custom.
H. R. NIXON.
Wilmington, N. C., December 11, 1847. 14tf

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.
NEW HANOVER COUNTY COURT.
December Term, 1847.
ORDERED, that hereafter the State Docket be taken up on Monday morning, and when this Docket is disposed of, the Appeal Docket be taken up, and as soon as the Appeal Docket is finished, the Exparte cases, and such as are not litigated on the Trial Docket, be first disposed of, and the Trial Docket then be peremptorily taken up.
Teste, L. H. MARSTELLER, Cl'k.
December 24, 1847—[15-6t
Chronicle and Commercial copy once a week for 6 weeks.

Just Received.
30 BAGS Laguira and Rio Coffee;
30 boxes Cheese; 10 bbls Whiskey;
10 barrels Canal Flour;
10 half do do do
3 barrels superior Apple Brandy;
10 do Mess and Prime Pork;
4 do Fulton Market Beef;
3 half bbls do do do
10 barrels superior broken Sugar;
15 boxes Candles;
A small lot of North Carolina Bacon.
For sale by PERRIN & HARTSFIELD.
January 14, 1848

Another Home Certificate.
OF all the cures that has ever been recorded, we may safely say the annals of medicine cannot furnish one to surpass this, which now stands as a living proof of the curability of Consumption, even when life had been despaired of. Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry is all it professes to be, the greatest medicine in the known world.
The true Riches of Life is Health.
DR. SWAYNE—Dear Sir—For the good of the public, I feel myself in duty bound to testify to the great cure which your Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry performed on me. For my part, I feel as if every body ought to know it. I was afflicted with a violent Cough, Spitting of Blood, Night Sweats, Hoarseness, and sound of the voice indicating an alarming state of disease; my appetite was gone, and my strength had so far failed me that my friends and physician were persuaded I could not survive many days. My sister, who was my anxious care-taker, made inquiry where she would be likely to procure the most certain relief. She was told that if Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry failed in the cure, my life was then hopeless. Your medicine was immediately procured, and the first bottle gave relief, and by the time I had commenced the sixth bottle my cough had left me and my strength was much improved. In short, it has made a perfect cure of me, and I am at this present time as hearty a man as I wish, and have good reason to believe that the use of your medicine has saved me from a premature grave. I shall be pleased to give any information respecting my case.
Yours with respect, I. M. REEVES,
No. 38 Chester street.
The original and only genuine article is prepared by Dr. Swayne, corner of Eighth and Race streets, Philadelphia, and for sale by Agents in all parts of the United States, and some parts of Europe.
For sale in Fayetteville, N. C., by SHAW & GARDNER, Druggists and Apothecaries.
Sept 3, 1847—[18-6t1tbm

COFFEE—30 bags prime Rio Coffee; 20 bags Laguira Coffee; for sale by
Jan'y 14] McKELLAR & McRAE.

FRESH ARRIVALS—50 bags Coffee; 5 hhds Sugar; 5 chests Tea; 1 bag Pepper; 6 dozen Mustard; 5 bbls Vinegar; 1 barrel Salmon; 10 quintals Codfish; 300 Demijohns. For sale by
Jan 14] HOWARD & PEDEN.

NEW CROP MOLASSES—200 hhds prime new crop, cargo per brig Emily;
100 hhds prime new crop, cargo per schr John Story, just arrived Apply to
Jan 14 G. W. DAVIS.

THE subscriber will sell, at the Court House in Elizabethtown, on the first Monday in February, two likely Negro boys, belonging to the estate of Wm. B. Robeson, dec'd, on a credit of six months, purchaser giving note with approved security.
T. F. ROBESON, Adm'r.
January 7, 1848—[17-tds

GENERALS SCOTT AND WORTH.

COURT OF INQUIRY AT PUEBLA.

From the St. Louis Republican, of the 20th ultimo, we extract the following letter of "Gomez," in relation to the difficulties between Generals Scott and Worth. In giving it a place, it is proper to state that the late arrest of General Worth, at the city of Mexico, had no connection with the circumstances here mentioned, though it seems to have been caused by a rupture of a similar character:—

Messrs. Editors—In one of my letters, written from Puebla, Mexico, I promised to explain the mystery that up to this time exists as to the serious and much to be regretted difficulty existing between the two distinguished and gallant officers above named, and to furnish for your valuable journal the proceedings of the Court of Inquiry demanded by General Worth, growing out of the causes that led to this disruption. With a view of redeeming that promise, and for the purpose of removing erroneous and unjust impressions against the general-in-chief of the army, I propose to trespass once more upon the notice of your readers.

To a correct understanding of the merits of the controversy, it is proper to remark, that the first cause of complaint on the part of Brevet Major General Worth against the general-in-chief, was the unqualified disapprobation of the latter of the terms of capitulation entered into by the former with the municipal authorities of the city of Puebla, in his advance upon and occupation of that city. General Worth, it will be recollected, was directed by Gen'l Scott to act with his division as the advance corps of the army until reaching and occupying Puebla. As a matter of history, and for the purpose of permitting every man to draw his own conclusions of the justness or unfairness of Gen'l Scott's disapproval of the terms of that capitulation, I deem it due to all concerned to insert a copy of the capitulation, I deem it due to all concerned to insert a copy of the capitulation itself. It is in these words:

During the occupation of the capital of Puebla by the troops of the United States, they will inviolably respect the Catholic religion, which the nation professes, the public worship and morals, the persons and property of all the inhabitants.

The civil local authorities will continue in the free exercise of their functions, conformably to the laws of the country. In consequence, if the General of said troops should consider any other measure necessary, besides those dictated heretofore, especially for the maintenance of public order and tranquility, he will communicate his wishes on said subject to the above mentioned authorities, respectively, according to their nature, and sustain and protect such measures.

The custody of the prisoners and officers in charge of the municipality will continue in charge of the force which the civil authority has allotted to it, composed of forty men of the battalion of the free (libus) allowed to go free from Vera Cruz as a convict guard, until it be relieved by that of the United States, when said prison guard will be allowed to retire with their arms.

Approved and granted:
W. J. WORTH, Maj. Gen'l Com'g.

True copy: J. C. Pemberton, Capt. and A. D. C.
Headquarters, Chichapa, May 15, 1847.

The second cause of complaint on the part of Gen'l Worth, against the general-in-chief, was the disapprobation of the latter, at a circular addressed by the former *to his division alone*, at a period when the entire force of the army, including the general-in-chief, was garrisoned in the city of Puebla, with the exception of the small force left at Jalapa under Col. Childs. That circular purported to convey the information to the first division, of which Gen'l Worth was the commanding officer, that a design was contemplated by the citizens of Puebla to poison the fountains from whence our army drew their daily supply of water, and in that way destroy us; and placing them on their guard against such inhuman and nefarious designs, if in reality there was any ground of apprehension whatever that such threats had been made, or if made, whether there was the slightest possibility of their being put in execution.

To the exceptions taken by the general-in-chief at these two official acts of Gen'l Worth, the latter became greatly incensed, and permitting his feelings to pervert his better judgment, became most violently and bitterly inimical to the general-in-chief. The result was, what every reflecting officer in the army most deeply regretted, a rupture in those friendly relations which for upwards of thirty years had existed between these two gallant and justly distinguished military chieftains.

A brief statement by Brevet Maj. Gen. Worth, of the matters in which he conceived himself wronged by the general-in-chief, and to which the investigation extended under the order instituting the court, in the following terms, viz:

1. In the matter of an interview had May 15th, at Chichapa, Mexico, between Brevet Maj. Gen. Worth, commanding 1st division of the army, and the civil authorities of Puebla, at the instance of said Brevet Maj. Gen.—the general-in-chief (verbally and in writing) has improperly, in manner an in matter, characterized the proceedings at said interview, to the prejudice and wrong of said brevet major general.

2. In the matter of a circular, which was addressed to Brevet Maj. Gen. Worth, to the 1st division on or about June 16th, 1847—the general-in-chief, verbally and in writing, has hashly and injurously characterized said circular, and in a manner uncalled for, and to the undeserved reproach of said inferior officers.

After the investigation of the above matters, the court made the following decision in the case:—

OPINION.—That regarding the regards of the general-in-chief, dated June 17th inst., endorsed upon the translated copy of a letter from the Mexican Judge Duran to Maj. Gen. Scott. dated the 16th of June, inst., as hypothetical and applicable only to claims urged by the Mexican authorities, which the general-in-chief at the time of his remarks, supposed to be "without authority," and which Brevet Maj. Gen. Worth insists were not conceded by any of his official acts—the court can perceive *nothing* in the remarks of the general-in-chief to which Maj. Gen. Worth could properly take exception.

The court is further of opinion, that the terms of stipulations granted by Brevet Maj. Gen. Worth to the functionaries of the city of Puebla upon his entrance with the advanced corps of the army into that city on the 15th of May last were *unnecessarily yielded*, and in effect, *detrimental* to the public service.—And that the grant of these privileges was in contravention of the ninth and tenth paragraphs of General Orders No. 20, published at Tampico, on the 19th day of February, and *was not warrented* by the letter of instructions of the general-in-chief to Gen. Worth.

The court, as required, further declares its opinion that the "*circular*" published by Brevet Maj. Gen. Worth to his division, dated Puebla, June 16, 1847 was *highly improper* and extremely objectionable in many respects, especially as it might tend, by exasperating the whole Mexican nation, to thwart the well known pacific policy of the United States, and in view of the high source from which it emanated, to disturb tne friendly relations of our Government with Spain, or at least give occasion to that power to call for explanations or apologies. The barbarous offence, against which the circular warned the soldiers of the 1st division, if it existed at all, equally affected the whole army. The information obtained by Gen. Worth, if worthy of notice, should therefore have been communicated to the general-in-chief, that he might have exercised his discretion on the means to be adopted for correcting the evil.

With these views of the circular alluded to, the court is of opinion that it called for *the emphatic admonition and rebuke* of the general-in-chief.

In conclusion, this court deems it material to the case to express the opinion, that it is the right and the duty of the general-in-chief, and indispensible to the preservasion of proper discipline in the army, that he should at all times possess the privilege of freely commenting upon, disapproving, or censuring the official acts of his subordinate officers.

3. The general-in-chief approves the proceedings and opinion in the foregoing case.

4. This order will not be extended beyond the commanders of divisions and brigades, and the chiefs of the general staff.

5. The court of inquiry, of which Maj. Gen. Quitman is president, is dissolved.

By command of Maj. Gen. Scott.
(Signed) H. L. SCOTT, A. A. A. G.

I regret that the circular alluded to in the foregoing proceedings has been mislaid by me, or I would likewise have given a copy of that.
GOMEZ.

Augustine Iturbide.—This young Mexican Officer, who is now in Washington, on his parole of honor, is thus described by one of the letter-writers:

His father was the chief ruler of Mexico at the time Santa Anna first revolutionized that country and placed himself in power. Of course, tyrant as he is, he could not feel safe in his usurpation, unless his predecessor was destroyed. Iturbide was therefore beheaded by Santa Anna's order, his widow and family exiled, and his estates confiscated.

Madame Iturbide took up her residence in Georgetown, D. C., where she lives to this day. A small pension allotted her by the Mexican Government, with which she has managed to subsist and educate her children. She has three daughters and one son, the subject of this sketch. He was born in this country after his father's decapitation, and is now twenty-three years old. He is a little less than medium size, has a pleasing address, dresses in the *bon ton* of fashion, but wears the imperial and moustache of the Mexican Castilian. His complexion is very fair, approaching to whiteness, and his eyes, which are brilliantly black, reflects fully the Spanish character, being large, lustrous and restless.

When the Mexican war broke out, Iturbide being of age repaired to the Mexican border, and the first opportunity which presented, made for the Mexican camp and offered his services to Santa Anna. He was very critically questioned by the Mexican Chief as to his object in thus returning from a life of exile, and putting himself in the power of the very man who had beheaded his father. Iturbide relates that he assured Santa Anna it was from love of country that he had returned, that he had no design upon him or his government, but simply wished to serve as a common soldier in the armies of Mexico. He was immediately commissioned a Major, and made Aid to his Excellency, where he served as one of his Staff through all the battles in which Santa Anna had command. He was finally captured together with La Vega, at the late battle where WALKER fell. He was taken, brought to New Orleans, and let go on his parole of honor. He is now a prisoner at large, but still is in the enjoyment of the largest liberty.

It is said there is a large party now in Mexico anxious to restore Iturbide to his rights, as heir apparent to the throne. He may yet figure in that capacity, although he disavows any inclination to such an honor.

He hates Santa Anna most cordially, believes him a tyrant and traitor to his country. He says at the battle of Churubusco, he knows that Santa Anna intended the commanding general at that point should be sacrificed; his policy being to get every prominent man out of his way by any means he could.

Pins—A dozen years since all the pins used in this country were imported. Now, none are imported, except a few German pins for the supply of the German population of Pennsylvania. This wonderful change has been produced by a concurrence of circumstances—the most important of which was the invention, by Mr. Samuel Slocum, now of Providence, of a pin-machine, far superior to any then in use in England. This led to the establishment of a pin-manufactory at Poughkeepsie by Messrs. Slocum, Jillson & Co., which, contrary to general expectation, was entirely successful, and soon distanced foreign competition. Thus things went on, until the passage of the Tariff of 1842, which, by increasing the duty on foreign pins, encouraged other parties in this country to engage in this business. Foreseeing this, the above mentioned Company—which was succeeded by the American Pin Company—at once reduced their prices 20 per cent., and have since reduced them 10 per cent. more. Of all the Pin Companies which have been established or attempted in the United States, only three are known to exist at present, viz: the American Pin Company, (which has works both at Poughkeepsie and at Waterbury, Connecticut,) the Howe Company at Derby, Connecticut, and Messrs. Peiton, Fairchild & Co., of Poughkeepsie.

The quantity of Pins turned out by these establishments, especially the two first, is enormous. The statistics of one of them, we have ascertained, are about as follows: Per week, 70 cases, averaging 170 packs each, each pack containing 12 papers, and each paper 280 pins: making an aggregate of 36,984,000 pins per week, or 2,079,168,000 per annum. If the products of the other two establishments, and the small amount imported, are together equal to the above, we shall have a grand total of 4,158,336,000 pins for consumption in the United States, equal to 200 on an average for every man, woman and child in the country. A pretty liberal allowance, we are thinking The number of pin-making machines employed by said Company is about 36, and of working people about 60. It would be difficult to describe these machines so as to make their operation intelligible to those who have not seen them in motion. We will only say that the wire which is to be wrought into pins runs from a reel like yarn into one end of the machine, and comes out at the other, not wire, but pins, cut, pointed and headed, in the most perfect manner, at the rate of 150 a minute. This is about the usual speed, but the machinery is capable of being so adjusted as to produce 300 a minute. Being now of a yellowish color, they are thrown, by the bushel, into kettles containing certain liquid, by which they are whitened, and prepared for sticking, i. e. for being stuck into papers, in rows, as they are bought at the stores. This process of sticking is also performed by a machine invented by Mr. Slocum. The narrow paper in which the pins are stuck is wound from a reel of any imaginable length, and then cut off at uniform intervals. One sticking machine will stick as many pins as three pin machines can make; and three of the former can be attended by one girl.

A part of the pins of the American Pin Company are made of American copper, obtained on the borders of Lake Superior.

The triumphant success of American pin-making without the aid of protection, or rather in spite of it, shows that when skill and industry are combined, "some things can be done as well as others."—*N. Y. Jour. of Com.*

A first attempt at keeping School—When we were about seventeen years of age, we thought we had sufficient dignity and science to take charge of a country school, as we doubt not we had Having received, therefore, from the chief committeeman of an obscure district in the State of Maine, an invitation to 'flesh our virgin sword,' in this way, we joyfully accepted the task, at eight dollars a month, with the evinable privilege of 'boarding round,' without charge.

One fine, bright, cold Monday morning we found ourself on the scene of action.

It was in a cedar swamp, on the back or northern side of a bleak and barren range of hills called Appleton Ridge—an appropriate name excepting the apple! All the houses and buildings in the place were built of logs, with the exception of the respectable seat of learning, over which we were to have the honor to preside.

At nine o'clock we took our magisterial seat and with becoming gravity promulgated a code of laws.

The usual exercises of reading and spelling having been gone through with, we began to find our flock rather unruly. 'May I gwout?' said one, 'Please, sir, may I speak?' said another. Of course, in our extreme desire to conciliate and make friends of all, we gave permission. That moment we were done for. Every scholar was up, and every tongue was loose. 'May I gwout?' 'May I gwout?'—'May I speak?' so all were going out or all were speaking. Thus passed the first day. Night never descended on a wearier man.—We sought our boarding place—and what a place!—a log hovel, almost as large as a down east snow drift, containing one room and an attic, a stone fire-place, a red-haired couple, and ten children of all sizes, one dog and two cats.

At supper, all parties surrounded the table. It consisted of tea, sweetened with molasses, fried pork, and boiled potatoes, and corn bread, baked to the hardness of a rock. But the tea was musty, the butter was rancid, and the pork—we never eat pork,—so that in fact our supper left us hungrier than it found us. We slept in the attic, to which we ascended by the aid of stones that projected from the chimney! So ended our first day.

The second day—Arose early, went to Squire Lenniken's to board. House of same material and dimensions. Breakfast—fried pork and rye coffee, and butter made of hog's fat. Carried our dinner to the school-house in our pocket; it consisted, as we found on opening it, of two slices of rye bread, with pork fat spread between them as a substitute for butter. At school we found the scholars worse than ever—whipped six boys and four girls, and got whipped ourself, and thrown out into a snow bank!

Third day.—We were 'non est in ventus.' At the earliest dawn we fled to a place called Hope. We have never heard from that place since, nor have they, probably, ever heard from us, or to what country we fled. Thus ended our first attempt at school keeping.
Gazette of the Union.

The Onion.—The ancient Egyptians paid religious homage to the heavenly bodies, at the same time reserving superior tokens of adoration for the sun, which was their arch idol, and to whose worship, as well as for the purpose of observing the motions of which, the Egyptian pyramids were built and devoted. It was under the reverentially repeated name of ON—the being—that the same Deity, the sun, was known by the same nation, and to his honor a magnificent city in Egypt was designated by the same name, ON, one of the temples in which was known by the duplicated title ON-I-ON—the Being, the One, the Being. This has given occasion to those whose object was to inquire into the real meaning of things as little as possible, to accuse the Egyptians of working onions, whereas they only regarded these as symbols of the solar system, which they worshiped. The onion received that Egyptian name from the curious analogy, that if you cut it through horizontally, each section presents a resemblance of the solar system—the sun in the centre, and the orbits of the planets revolving round it, making up the substance of the root. Thus, whenever we mention the name of this useful little bulb, we express the duplicated ineffable charm word of the ancient Egyptians, esteemed by them in its simple form ON, (of which, too, the Hindoo AUM or OM may be a variation,) as the most sacred imaginable.

Expensive and cheap Religion.—The following immense sums have been admitted by the reverend fathers of the English Church to be their yearly incomes:

The Archbishop of Canterbury, £28,000; Archbishop of York, £14,550; Bishop of London, £14,550, and terraces of noble houses are rising up on every portion of his property, which will ultimately raise his income to £100,000; Bishop of Durham, £22,000; Bishop of Asaph, £6,650. Six other Bishops enjoy incomes which average upwards of £6,600.

Mr. Horsman stated in Parliament, that 2,000 clergymen of the same church received less than £100 each: and he knew some who had only £50, and some as low as £5. Many of the *working* clergy were suffering privations, such as have never been heard of in civilized communities; and some of them were obliged to ask charity, and to borrow a coat to be able to perform their duties!

An old Vessel.—We find the following in the Boston Journal:

In the Unitd States Senate, last week, Mr. Dix, from the committee on Commerce, reported a bill providing for the issue of a register for the barque Canton, which was passed.—This vessel was built of teakwood, in the East Indies, nearly one hundred years since. She was originally owned by the Dutch East India Company, but after various mutations of fortunes recently came under the Haytien flag Early last winter she got ashore on the Muscle ledge, at the mouth of the Penobscot, where she remained combating with the storms during the winter. But the strength of her timbers, notwithstanding her great age, proved more than a match for the winds and waves, and she was got off in the spring and taken to Bath, where she had been purchased. She was found to be but little injured, was repaired, and is now again navigating the ocean.—After passing through such an ordeal, who will say that she is not worthy to bear the stars and stripes.

Such an "old salt" is indeed worthy of naturalization.

An Amateur Fighter.—Baron Van Grone, of the Prussian army, who has been fighting under our banners in Mexico, has arrived in New Orleans from Vera Cruz. The Delta says:

"The Baron was wounded in the hip, at the head of two companies, took a fort at the National Bridge; and was of great use to Major Lally throughout. He came to this country by permission of the King of Prussia, to serve with our army in the Mexican campaigns. General Scott, to whom he brought letters, treated him with marked attention in the city of Mexico, and invited him to join his staff. The fighting being over for the present, and the Baron's absence from Prussia being necessarily limited, he will occupy the remainder of his time in visiting Cuba, and afterwards, the United States on his return home."

Coffee Drinking.—No idea can be formed at a distance, of the extent to which coffee drinking is carried in New Orleans. At break of day—at meridian—in the dead of night—it is all the same, the coffee sellers in the markets are ever at their posts, ready to wait on their numerous customers. This is particularly the case in Poydras market. There, a young man about three years since—(an Italian we believe, for an American is too proud for such vocation) commenced selling coffee from a board counter and a coffee-pot worth three dimes—we frequently took a cup of his excellent beverage, and occasionally do so now; but times have changed, the Italian has his clerks—the rough table has turned into the beautiful marble of his native land and the tin coffee-pot has been metamorphosed into a monument-looking urn, four feet high, on the top of which is a bronze

From the N. O. Picayune, Jan. 18.

LATER FROM VERA CRUZ.

The ship Tamaron, Capt. Sinclair, arrived yesterday from Vera Cruz. She sailed on the 8th inst., four days subsequent to our previous dates. The Tamaron arrived in Vera Cruz from this port on the 6th instant, with four companies of the 5th Tennessee Volunteers. The same day the ship Republic arrived from Charleston, with 316 men, under Captain Hill, 1st Artillery.

By this arrival we have accounts of the renewal of outrages by the guerrillas. A wagon train has been attacked, and the belief is that a large amount of property has been seized. The particulars of the affair are given in the Vera Cruz American of the 5th inst.

Train attacked by the Guerrilleros.

January 4, 1 *o'clock P. M.*—We have just learned that the last of the train which left yesterday morning for the capital, was attacked by a large guerrilla force at Santa Fe We glean from the various rumors the following statement:

From some cause, not understood here, a portion of the train was unable to leave their encampment near this city until this morning; in dragging through the heavy sand the train and pack mules, of which there was a large number, became much scattered, so much so that the rear guard, which consisted of Capt. Ruff's company of Mounted Riflemen, under the command of 1st Lieut. Walker, was thrown nearly seven miles in the rear of the main body of the wagon train; about nine o'clock word was sent back that a guerrilla party at Santa Fe had captured some of the packs scattered along the road. Lieut. Walker, leaving ten riflemen, with some wagons which had been able to keep up, immediately moved up to Santa Fe, where he found the guerrillas drawn up. One statement makes them 400 strong, another 250.

They were immediately charged by the Riflemen, and without attempting to stand and resist they scattered, keeping up a random and destructive fire upon Lieut. Walker's little party of thirty men, who finding it impossible to send forward to the advance, sent a messenger to this city stating nearly as above. Subsequent messengers, two or three of whom are men of the company, and who were in the fight, state that Ruff's company had been surrounded and nearly every man cut off; that Lieut. Walker had been killed, and that some sixty mules had been driven off by the guerrillas.

Another, who left still later, contradicts the death of Lt. Walker, but states clearly and positively that he was ordered in by Lt. W. to report to Gen. Twiggs—that the lieutenant had posted the company, or what remained of them, in a ravine, from which they continued to keep up a most destructive fire upon the Mexican lancers. A company of 1st Dragoons, Lt. Gardiner's, has been sent out, and also a mounted company of Louisiana volunteers.

We await in painful suspense further information, but are inclined to think that, tho' attacked by ten times their numbers, no serious loss has occurred, either of property or lives. We discredit entirely the death of Lt Walker, and give the whole statement merely as rumor. It is a singular fact, that Ruff's company of Riflemen, though actively engaged in all the battles of the valley, and all kinds of duty, have not yet, in any one instance, made a march of over ten miles without getting under the fire of the enemy.

Seven o'clock, P. M.—A few soldiers just arrived from Santa Fe with despatches to Gen Twiggs. Some of them report that an engagement had taken place between the guerrillas and Lt. Walker, in which the former lost some 25 men, and the latter 5 men killed and wounded.

The guerrillas have been defeated; but it is thought by our informant that a few pack mules have been carried off.

Lt. Walker is now on his way to the National Bridge, together with the reinforcements sent to him by the Governor. We hope that they may overtake the robbers and chastise them.

Great credit is due to Gen. Twiggs for his promptness in sending the reinforcement.—The report of the danger in which Lt. Walker was in, had hardly been received here when he sent two companies of mounted men to his assistance.

One of the men who came with the escort says that there was only one American killed.

We have learned that a letter has been received by Gen. Twiggs by the same express, which estimates our loss to be six killed, and that of the Mexicans to be twenty killed.

The report that Lt. Walker had been killed is unfounded.

The number of guerrillas amounted to about 400 men. The Small band under Lieut. Walker made a noble defence, and the enemy retreated.

Further from Lt. Walker's Command.—By Express.—Just as we were going to press we received the following distressing letter from a friend. The letter was written after the engagement of Lt. Walker's men and the guerrillas:

SANTA FE, Jan. 4—9 o'clock.

Here we are—we have lost about 300 pack mules—one hundred thousand dollars' worth of property.

The guerrillas attacked us at 1 o'clock; we have lost about ten men out of thirty under Lt Walker, of the Rifles. He was obliged to dismount his men in an open prairie, for at the first fire seventeen horses broke from under their riders. Thirty men were not enough to protect a million worth of property.

Yours, &c. G. N.

The same paper of the 8th inst. has the following paragraph on the same subject:

We understand that some of the merchants who suffered from the loss of the mules taken by the robbers left this city for Orizaba, or Cordova, (we suppose) to enter into an arrangement with them. We wish them success.

The Free American says the Steamer Southerner has been seized by the custom house authorities of Tlacotalpam for having a quantity of powder concealed on board.

The Arco Iris of the 7th inst, as we see by the Free American, has the following curious article:

The Treaty of Peace signed.—In a letter received by us yesterday from our correspondent at Jalapa, he informs us that an individual holding a high position in the American Army, and whose assertions deserve entire credit, said publicly, and without the least reserve, that from letters received at Jalapa from Puebla, on the 1st inst., it was positively known that a treaty of peace had been signed in Mexico. On being told that it was strange that this should be the case, as Mr. Trist had not the power to sign such treaty he answered that Gen'l Scott had taken it upon his own responsibility to sign the treaty, in consequence of which the treaty had been sent to Queretaro for the approbation of the Mexican Government.

LATER FROM MEXICO.

The steam ship *New-Orleans* arrived at N. Orleans on Tuesday last, from Vera Cruz, whence she sailed on the 14th inst.

We take the items of news which follow, from the *Picayune* of Wednesday:

The news we published yesterday of an attack upon the train under Col. Miles is confirmed in some respects. The loss may have been exaggerated, and it will, moreover, fall principally upon foreign merchants, to whom the pack mules stolen belonged. One house is said to have lost property worth $54,000. It was an English firm. The French and Spanish merchants robbed were able to obtain the restoration of their goods by paying smartly, but no compromise could be made by English and American merchants. Their reliance now is upon Gen. Twiggs, who is expected to assess upon the district of Orizaba, whence the brigands came, the amount lost. In the skirmish it is supposed that three or four men of the Mounted Rifiemen were killed, and eight or ten of the Mexican muleteers. The portion of the train cut off had incautiously lagged behind.

There has been an arrival at Vera Cruz from the city of Mexico, with dates to the 1st inst. The mail came down via Orizaba.

Gen'l Scott had issued an order assessing upon the States of Mexico occupied or to be occupied by our troops an annual tax amounting to about three millions. There is nothing in it looking like peace.

A rumor was afloat on the 31st ult., that Col. Withers's command, which left the city of Mexico, on the evening of the 26th, for Real del Monte, had been cut to pieces when about twenty miles distant. The Star does not believe a word of it, and says that it would require four or five thousand Mexicans at least to route the 9th Infantry, the Dragoons and the Artillery under Col. W.'s command, and that it is fortunate for Padre Jarauta and his followers that they did not reach Guadalupe until two days after Col. Withers's command left that place.

A train will probably arrive here in the course of next week from the city of Mexico.

By this arrival the dates from Queretaro are to the 28th of December. Hopes were then entertained that the approaching Congress would have a quorum, and there was much less talk of pronunciamentos and revolutions. A letter of the 26th says that all parties are agreed not to send commissioners to Washington, arbitration being preferable to that stage of degredation.

We find little said about a treaty of peace, but there were whispers at Queretaro of an armistice of three months being on the tapis.

THIRTIETH CONGRESS, 1st SESSION.

The perplexing irregularity of the mails has materially interfered with our design of giving every week a synopsis of the proceedings of Congress. In our last paper we gave the latest which had arrived at our office, which was only up to the 17th. We will endeavor to bring up the thread of the proceedings in a very condensed form.

Tuesday, Jan. 18.

SENATE.—In the Senate the resolution of Mr. Mangum, calling upon the President for the plans of Gen'l Scott for bringing the war to a close, was, upon motion of Mr. Sevier, laid upon the table, by a vote of—yeas 22, nays 20. The Senate proceeded to consider the bill for the increase of the army, when Mr. Badger, of N. C., took the floor, and spoke about two hours in opposition to the bill. He grounded his opposition on the illegality and unconstitutionality of the act by which the President commenced the war; and in the belief that it is prosecuted for the purpose of annexing the whole of Mexico to the United States, he would not vote troops for such purpose.

Mr. Foote moved the adjournment.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—The House, as soon as the journal was read, went into committee of the whole on the state of the Union, and resumed the consideration of the resolution for the distribution of the President's message.

Mr. Jamieson addressed the committee at length in support of the President's views in regard to the war.

Mr. J. W Jones followed on the other side.

Mr. Robinson spoke in commendation of the President's policy, and particularly in vindication of his course in withholding the information called for by the House in regard to Mr. Slidell's mission.

Mr. Tuck obtained the floor, and the committee rose, and the House adjourned.

Wednesday, Jan'y 19.

SENATE.—Mr. Bradbury was excused from acting on the printing committee.

A number of petitions were presented.

Mr. Cameron was excused from serving on the committee of commerce, and Mr. Downs was appointed.

Mr. Ashley submitted a resolution directing inquiry as to the manner in which the printing for Congress is executed, &c. Adopted.

The ten regiment bill was taken up.

Mr. Foote, in favoring the bill, combatted arguments against the course of the President in the early stages of the war, &c., and of the object of prosecuting the war. He complimented Mr. Johnson, of Md., for his views in defence of the war, and declared them unanswerable. The next Presidential election would make this matter most prominent, and his aid, thus given, would have its influence.

Mr. F. read from Jefferson's messages as evidence of a similarity of the Louisiana difficulty, to that of the present.

Without concluding, Mr. F. gave way to a motion to adjourn.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—Committees were called for reports. A large number were made. Among them a bill, from the military committee, to provide clothing for the volunteers, at the price furnished to the regulars, instead of money; which was passed.

Mr. Burt, from the same committee, reported a bill making provision for disabled officers, and a bill to found a military asylum for the support of enfeebled soldiers of the army, which were referred to the committee of the whole on the state of the Union.

Mr. Vinton, from the committee of ways and means, reported a bill authorising a loan of $18,500,000; which was read twice and referred to the committee of the whole on the state of the Union.

Mr. McKay, from the same committee, gave notice that he would offer a substitute upon the part of the minority of said committee.

The House then went into committee, and resumed the consideration of the President's annual message—the question being on its reference.

Mr. Tuck made a speech on the abolition question, and in favor of withdrawing our troops.

Mr. McLane delivered his views on the war question, and acquitted himself handsomely.

Mr. Tompkins was very severe on the President for not furnishing information relative to Santa Anna's return

Mr. Hall, of Missouri, defended the President; and at a quarter past 4 the House adjourned.

Thursday, Jan'y 20.

SENATE.—A number of petitions were presented and referred.

Mr. Berrien offered a resolution calling upon the President for a communication, said to have been received from Gen'l Taylor, some time back, in which it is supposed his views on the boundary line, &c., are contained.

Mr. Cass opposed speedy action, and it was laid over.

Mr. Atherton introduced a bill supplementary to an act for the better regulation of the treasury and the collection of revenue.

Jefferson Davis reported a bill to increase the efficiency of the army, by the establishment of an institution for the benefit of disabled soldiers.

A resolution offered some days previous, by Mr. Mangum, calling upon the President for information in reference to the order of Gen'l Scott spreading troops over Mexico, was taken up.

Mr. Cass opposed it as leading to an exposure of matters (if any there were) that might prejudice the public interest.

Mr. Mangum expressed some surprise at the tenacity with which all efforts to get information were resisted. He wanted light to guide his future action.

Mr. Cass knew of no reason to screen the conduct of the administration; but objected to the resolution, upon principles of policy.

Mr. Crittenden scouted the idea of keeping State secrets; and referred, with some warmth, to Mr. Cass's having been permitted to examine all documents in the charge of the government, to be dealt out to the Senate only as he pleased.

Mr. Allen thought it better that gentlemen should offer resolutions, declaratory of the objects for which the war shall be continued, and not to ask the President what he designed

After further debate, the resolution was adopted.

The ten regiment bill was then taken up.

Mr. Foote concluded his speech, commenced yesterday, in favor of the bill. He defended the President against imputations from other Senators. If gentlemen were sincere in the opinions expressed, why not urge an impeachment? He did not fear such an issue.

Mr. F. spoke at length, in rebutting Mr. Calhoun's positions. He declared that, since the death of Gen'l Jackson, there was but one man living to whom he would more willingly entrust the interest of the South, in times of peril, than Mr. Calhoun; and expressed his regret at differing with him upon so interesting a subject as the Mexican war.

Mr. F. having concluded, Mr. Crittenden called his attention to a remark made by him in speaking of Mr. Clay's magnetic influence; and defending him against exercising any political influence.

Mr. Foote said he had only used the word in its sense as a charm; and he considered Mr. Clay a charming man. He intended no offence; expressed regret at differing with Mr. Clay, on all great questions, and should use all honorable means to defeat his aspirations.

The Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—Nothing was done in the House save the announcement, by Mr. Brodhead, of the death of his late colleague, the Hon. J. W. Hornbeck, who died at his residence in Allentown, Pa., on the 16th inst. Although Mr. Brodhead was opposed in politics to Mr. Hornbeck, he spoke of him as a man of "pure motives and patriotic impulses." He submitted a series of resolutions expressive of regret for the loss the House has sustained, and to wear crape on the left arm for thirty days; and, as a further mark of respect, the House adjourned.

Friday, Jan'y 21.

SENATE.—After the reading of the journal in the Senate, to-day, a motion was made that when the Senate adjourn it adjourn to meet on Monday next.

A message was received from the House of Representatives, communicating the death of the Hon. J. W. Hornbeck, and the proceedings of the House thereon.

The usual resolutions were then read, and agreed to, and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—In the House, after some morning business of no general interest, the House went into Committee of the Whole, (Mr. Schenck in the chair,) and took up the private calendar. The bill for the relief of Mary Brown, widow of Jacob Brown, a revolutionary soldier, was again taken up, and debated, as heretofore, with an extraordinary degree of zeal, ability, and eloquence.—Some passages in the debate elicited boisterous applause from the floor. Mr. N. K. Hall offered an amendment to the bill, providing that the widows of revolutionary soldiers above seventy years of age, and marrying prior to 18th March, 1818, the date of the first pension law, shall be entitled to pensions. The committee rose without acting on the amendment, or coming to any conclusion on the bill. This extraordinary debate will be continued next Friday, and Mr. Howell Cobb has the floor.

The House adjourned over to Monday.

Monday, Jan'y 24.

SENATE.—The credentials of Sam'l Houston, Senator from Texas, were presented by Mr. Rusk, when Mr. Houston took his seat.

The ten regiment bill was taken up and further discussed to-day in the Senate.

Mr. Baldwin's resolution, calling upon the President for information with regard to the extent and value of the public lands of Mexico, was taken up, when an interesting debate ensued between Messrs. Baldwin and Hannegan.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—Mr. Cooke's resolution authorising the Commissioner of the Pension Office to employ more clerks, was taken up and debated with considerable warmth, when, on motion of Mr. McKay, it was postponed 'till Monday next.

The debate upon the President's message will, by a resolution adopted this day, stop on Wednesday [last] at 3 o'clock.

The House went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Ingersoll in the Chair.

Mr. Barrow made a speech denouncing the course of the administration in its conduct of the war.

Mr. Featherston followed in defence.

Mr. Bedinger has the floor for to-morrow.

NORTH CAROLINA NEWSPAPERS.

There are thirty-five newspapers published at this time in North Carolina, as follows:—The Raleigh Register, Raleigh Star, Fayetteville Observer, Newbernian, Wilmington Chronicle, Wilmington Commercial, North State Whig, Old North State, Edenton Sentinel, North Carolina Argus, Roanoke Republican, Weldon Herald, Hillsborough Recorder, Milton Chronicle, Greensborough Patriot, Randolph Herald, Carolina Watchman, Charlotte Journal, Rutherfordton Republican, Highland Messenger, and North Carolina Times—*Whig*; and the Wilmington Journal, Carolina Gazette, Tarborough Press, Fayetteville Carolinian, Warrenton Reporter, Newbern Republican, Mecklenburg Jeffersonian, Lincoln Courier, Washington Democrat, and North Carolina Standard—*Democratic*; and the Christian Sun, Biblical Recorder, Primitive Baptist, and Pittsborough Communicator—*Religious and neutral.* And to this list may be added the North Carolina Farmer, an excellent monthly Journal published in this City by Mr. Lemay of the Star.

Twenty-one Whig to ten Democratic papers! Our political friends in all parts of the State ought to look to this, and exert themselves to build up new Democratic papers and strengthen the old ones. The Press wields a powerful influence over the minds of the people, and of this fact our political opponents seem to be duly sensible. "A word to the wise is sufficient."—*Standard.*

The Wilmot Proviso—Our Union.—Deeply as we regret the agitation of this question, and immeasurably as we loathe and execrate those deluded fanatics and miserable abolitionist demagogues, who, under the spacious pretence of freedom and equality, would seek to interfere with the most sacred rights and cherished feelings of the South, still we cannot consent to regard it as the bug-bear which some of our presses would seem to make it. We cannot suppose, even for a moment, that its effects can ever extend to the dissolution of the confederacy. We believe that there will always be found sense and virtue enough in the great body of the people to adhere to the compact of their fathers and preserve this Union.

Like one of those wonderous rocking stones reared by the old Druids, which the finger of a child might cause to vibrate to its centre, yet the might of an army could not move from its place, our Constitution is so nicely poised and balanced that it seems to sway with every breath of opinion, yet so firmly rooted in the hearts and affections of the people that the wildest storms of treason and fanaticism break over it in vain.

To the TRUE Democracy of the North more especially must we look in this crisis. Let it at once be plainly understood by them, that the people of the South will *never* consent to *any* further compromise,—regarding such not only as a palpable infringement of the rights of the South, but a direct violation of the constitution, and let the presses throughout the South insist upon the recognition of this principle as a *sine qua non* in holding a Baltimore Convention, and our word for it, *David Wilmot* and his *proviso* will soon cease to be known, or if remembered at all, only to be placed by the side of him, who, in his insane desire for notoriety, destroyed the proudest monument of Grecian art, as one who, to serve his own party ends, would cast a firebrand into the Union, careless, if the conflagration, in its progress, should prove fatal to the noblest fabric ever reared by human intellect, and cemented by the best blood ever shed in the cause of freedom and humanity.

Mecklenburg Jeffersonian.

WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

Friday, January 28, 1848.

TO THE DEMOCRATS OF NEW HANOVER.

During the present (Court) week, we have conversed with a number of the Democrats of the County, and they all seem to agree that the Democracy should hold a County meeting during the March Term of the County Court, for the purpose of appointing delegates to the State Convention, and also for the purpose of expressing their views freely upon the great topics which now engross the minds of the people of the Union. We, therefore, thus early, at the suggestion of our friends, as well as in accordance with our own views, announce that on Tuesday evening, the 14th of March next, being Tuesday of Court week, there will be a meeting of the Democratic party at the Court-House in Wilmington We hope our friends in the County will, between this and the meeting, prepare themselves to act understandingly. Let us have a large and enthusiastic meeting.

THE STATE CONVENTION—WHEN SHALL IT BE HELD?—We are glad to perceive that our brethren in other Counties are moving in this matter. We think that it is very important, indeed, in the first place, that the Convention should be held, and in the second place, that it should be composed of delegates from every county in the State. A great crisis is approaching, when the Democracy of the country will be called upon to make a bold and vigorous fight for all they hold dear in principle and policy. In this view, we regard the meeting of the good and tried men of the party, from the various sections of our State, as particularly desirable. For we hold that it will not be the only business of the Convention to nominate a candidate for Governor.—This, it is true, is the main object for which the Convention will meet, but there are others of no ordinary interest and importance. A candidate for the Presidency must be selected within the coming six months. On his proper selection by the *Democratic* party, we feel assured that the future harmony of the Union depends. The Democracy can and must select, and elect too, a candidate who will maintain inviolate the rights of the sovereign States of this confederacy, particularly with regard to the slavery question. In order that this may be effected, every Southern State must let her voice be heard authoritatively. We, of the South, have the matter in our own hands, and it will be our own fault if we do not manage it properly. We say then that it is extremely desirable that the leading men of our party, from all sections of the old North State, should meet together and interchange sentiments upon the all-engrossing subjects which will be introduced into the next Presidential election.

But when and where will the Convention meet? With regard to the time we are not particular so that there be a reasonable interval before the meeting of the National Convention. Nor are we particular as to the place, farther than that its selection may insure the fullest representation of all sections of the State. As an Eastern man, we say that we are perfectly willing to meet our Western friends at any point not too far west of Raleigh. Salisbury has been suggested. To this point we have not the slightest objection; & farther, we give our vote, as an humble member of the press, for this place. What say our brethren of the press to holding the Convention in Salisbury? With regard to the time, we think it should not be later than the middle of April. We see the 12th of April suggested by some of the County meetings which have already been held. We think that this would be a very suitable period—late enough, we think, to meet the views of those who wish delay—and early enough for all practicable purposes. As there is no regular mode, that we are aware of, for fixing the time and place, could not the Democratic papers, representing as they do the sentiments of the sections of the State in which they are published, hit upon both, so as to meet the views of all? We believe they can. Let us hear from you then, brethren, on this subject. Let us get the day and place fixed, and then let meetings be held in each County for the purpose of appointing delegates who will be sure to attend.

Several names have been spoken of amongst the members of the party with whom we have conversed upon the subject, as suitable candidates. For our own part we have no personal preferences, and will go for that man, provided he is a good and true man, who, in our judgment, will best concentrate the warm and efficient support of the *whole* party throughout the *whole* State. We feel assured that the coming August will offer the best opportunity of electing a Governor, which has presented itself to the Democratic party in North Carolina for a long while, provided we will improve it by harmony, concert, and energy.—Let us then, brother Democrats, open the ball with a full and enthusiastic Convention.

☞Mr. J. D. Poisson was, on Tuesday last, re-elected by the Board of Commissioners Town Constable for the town of Wilmington for the present year.

THANKS.—We return thanks to Gen'l McKay for a copy of the President's message, and accompanying documents. By the way, whilst we are on this subject, we think that members of Congress would be serving the interests of the public, were they to be particular in furnishing Editors of newspapers with the various public documents which are constantly emanating from the departments at Washington. By doing so, they would enable the said Editors to spread much useful and interesting information before their thousands of readers.

☞The "North Carolina Argus" very properly corrects an error into which the Journal fell week before last, with regard to its Editor, Mr. Cameron, having been engaged in raising Volunteers in Orange. We were not in our sanctum the week that the notice of the Argus appeared, and our partner, who wrote the paragraph, very naturally fell into the error of supposing that Mr. Cameron, who was whilom the Captain of the Orange Company, was the same Mr. Cameron whose name was at the head of the Argus,—particularly as the former was once connected with the N. Carolina Press.

THE PRESENT POSITION OF THE WHIG PARTY.—We do not know that the position which the Whig party in this country now occupies with regard to the foreign relations of the country, has any parallel in the history of that party—certainly it has none since the war of 1812, during Mr. Madison's administration.

What, we would like to ask any Whig who may choose to answer the question, what are the principles which the Whigs, either as a party or as individuals, now hold? What are the great measures which they propose for the consideration of the people of this country? Will any Whig be kind enough to answer this question? Really, and in sober truth, we are entirely at fault as to its answer ourselves. Read the Whig papers, from the National Intelligencer down to the village weekly—read the speeches made by eminent Whigs in Congress, and we defy any man to lay his finger upon a single paper or a single speech, that proposes to the American people any distinct or substantative line of policy, either in foreign or domestic affairs. Without any principles themselves, at least at present, the whole burden of their song, from Henry Clay down, is unscrupulous, unrelenting opposition to the administration of Mr. Polk—They tell you in their papers, and they tell you in their speeches made in Congress, that Mr. Polk has violated the constitution of his country—that this Mexican war is damnable and iniquitous on the part of the United States—that their own country is in the wrong, &c., but do they tell you any way by which the war can be honorably terminated? No. They will oppose to the knife the plan proposed by the Chief Magistrate of the Republic, without, as a party, proposing any substitute for that plan. Why, we ask the Whigs, do they not, now that they have the power, impeach Mr. Polk for his unconstitutional acts? Dare they do this? No. Why does not the Whig House of Representatives order Mr. Polk, so far as it can, to withdraw our troops from Mexico? They are afraid. The whig leaders know full well that they could not sustain an impeachment; and they know, too, that it would forever damn them as a party were they to order the withdrawal of the troops.—Their whole principles may be summed up in these few words, opposition to the administration.

THE DIFFERENCE.—We hold that it is to the *Democracy* of the non-slaveholding States that the South must look for the final destruction of that fell spirit of Abolitionism which for years past has sought, and is now seeking, to invade the integrity of our glorious Union. We say that, in all truth and sincerity, do we believe that to the Democrats of the Northern and Eastern States must all parties in the South look in the hour of need. Our Federal opponents, however, deny that there is any difference, so far as the slavery question goes, between the two great parties North. Now we know, and assert that there is a vast, a material, difference. Men there are in the non-slaveholding States who claim to be Democrats, yet are leagued with the Abolitionists. Their number, however, is small; whereas the whole mass of the Northern Federalists, whether of the rank and file or the leaders, are openly and avowedly Wilmot proviso men. For instance, our opponents alledge that there are three distinguished members of the Northern Democracy who are aspirants for the Presidency—George M. Dallas, the now Vice President, James Buchanan, Secretary of State, and General Cass, Senator from Michigan—men who the Federalists charge would pursue almost any means to attain the goal at which they aim. Well, is it not singular that all of these men have planted themselves on the Southern side of the slavery question? Would they have done so were they such popularity seekers as the Federal presses charge them to be, if they did not feel sure that the Northern Democracy would sustain them in the stand which they have taken? Most assuredly not. Where will you find leading Northern Whig politicians thus boldly standing up for the rights of the South on this great question? Just glance for a moment at some of the ablest, the boasted champions of Northern Whiggery. There is Tom Corwin, the wheel-horse of Federalism in the great non-slaveholding State of Ohio, Webster, the "God-like Daniel," of New England Whiggery, who are as rank anti-slavery men as can be found in the Union. Where, indeed, can you lay your finger upon a leading Northern Whig who is sound upon this question. Even Mr. Clay, a citizen of the slaveholding State of Kentucky, in his resolutions at Lexington was compelled to pander to this spirit, so predominant in the Northern wing of the party, whose countenance and support he was courting when he framed his somewhat celebrated manifesto. Look, too, to the course which the Northern Democracy has *always* pursued towards the South, and it will sustain the same view. How can it be otherwise when it is considered that State's Rights is the leading feature of the Democracy of the Union. The developments of the coming twelve months will, if we are not indeed egregiously mistaken prove all we have said on this subject.—Mark that.

The war exists by the act of Mexico, and, so help me God, but for that conviction, as I reverence truth and detest falsehood, I would never have voted for the act of May 15, 1846.

Reverdy Johnson.

I must say that no earthly consideration would have ever tempted or provoked me to vote for a bill with a palpable falsehood stamped on its face. Almost idolizing truth, as I do, I never, never could have voted for that bill.—*Henry Clay, Lexington Speech.*

Thus the Whig doctors differ. Here is Henry Clay, the Magnus Apollo of Whiggery, declaring in the most solemn manner that the American Congress, by an almost unanimous vote, put forth to the world a declaration stamped with falsehood upon its face. An American statesman, on American soil, the leader of a great party, speaking too as the organ of that party, tells the world that the representatives of the people of America, jointly with the representatives of the sovereign States of this great confederacy, has enacted a palpable falsehood! This surely must sound strangely in the ears of the people of foreign nations. On the other hand, we have the distinguished Whig Senator from Maryland, who voted for the war bill, declaring with equal solemnity that he would never, if he had not believed that the war existed by the act of Mexico, have voted for that bill! Which of these great Whig doctors is right? We leave this delicate question for the consideration of our friends of the Whig press.

MR. BADGER'S SPEECH.—We have read carefully through the two hour's speech of our Senator, Mr. Badger, delivered in the Senate on the 18th inst., in opposition to the ten regiment bill now pending before that body. The impression which the perusal of this speech made upon us, was, that its author is one of the most ingenious special pleaders in the Union; and this we conceive is the only distinguishing characteristic of the effort. Mr. Badger labors to shew, in the first place, that the war was unconstitutionally and unnecessarily begun by Mr. Polk; and in the second place, that the object of Mr. Polk and his administration, from the commencement, has been, and is, the conquest of the whole or a part of Mexico. They are not new charges; nor do we see that Mr. Badger has brought to their support a single argument or a single idea that may not be found in the files of Whig papers of the country for the past year. Mr. Badger cannot vote any more men to carry on the war, and says that he believes in refusing to do so, he is carrying out the wishes of his constituents, the people of North Carolina.—We call upon our Whig friends to answer whether Mr. Badger is correct, so far as they are concerned. Will the Whigs of North Carolina endorse this vote of their Senator? We ask the Whig press if it sustains and endorses Mr. Badger in this course. We desire to know about this matter clearly, and without equivocation. Let the Whigs of North Carolina shew their hands openly and above board, so that we may know where to find them.—The people of North Carolina, at the August election, will have an opportunity of saying at the ballot box whether Mr. Badger has been correct in calculating that he was representing their wishes in refusing to vote reinforcements to our army now in Mexico. We have no doubt as to the result.

☞We are really at a loss to know what our neighbor of the Chronicle is driving at in his leader of last Wednesday. The Chronicle seems to think that the Whig party should know what the administration is driving at before it grants to the President any more men or any more money, for the prosecution of the war. Now, really, we had supposed that Mr. Polk all along had very distinctly and clearly laid down in his messages his views with regard to our relations with Mexico. Was Mr. Polk's last message not full and explanatory, almost to a fault, in relation to Mexican affairs? What would the Chronicle desire? That Mr. Polk would lay before the world the *plans* for the further prosecution of the war? This, we opine, would be both foolish and impolitic. When, in the history of nations, has it been that the power in the State charged with the foreign relations of the country, has given to the world—has given to the enemies of the country—the secret plans devised for the conduct of those relations? Why, we ask, does the Senate of the United States, whenever it goes into Executive session, close its doors? Because it desires to keep from the public eye those State matters submitted to its consideration, and which, if made known, might be injurious to the public weal. But perhaps the Chronicle would like to have the *plans* of its own government made known so that the poor unfortunate, oppressed Mexicans could make preparations to frustrate them.—"Draw the purse strings tight!" Ah! indeed! will the Whig party dare to do this?—Let them try the experiment. Do the Whigs of North Carolina advise a refusal, upon the part of the House of Representatives, to vote men and money for the prosecution of the war? A portion of the most rabid may; but this feeling we hope and trust, for the honor of the old North State, is confined to a few of the rabid partizan leaders.

SINGULAR ERROR.—We find in the Union a communication from Mr. Young, communicating the astonishing fact that the Clerk, Mr. Barclay, who made up the tables for the Secretary of the Treasury, made a clerical error of seven millions of dollars! Quite a pretty little sum. No blame whatever is attached to Mr. Barclay, who has made up the tables for years past, and never before committed a blunder of any kind. He was the first to discover the omission, and to bring it forthwith to the notice of the department. The error would have been discovered by Congress in time at any rate. The error, however, is of the most pleasant kind, inasmuch as it shews that the finances of the country are seven millions of dollars better off than was supposed, and of course the loan required will be diminished that amount—from eighteen and one half to twelve millions.

MISSISSIPPI.—The Governor, in his message, states that the receipts of the Treasury for the last two years were $579,685 88, the expenditures $565,726 18.

The revenue for the coming year is estimated at $230,000, and the expenditures at $210-,000. The debts of the State are declared to amount to $3,050,000. The means of the Treasury suffices to pay only the interest on this debt. The Governor is opposed to the sale of the Public Lands for the payment of the debt, and considers that the obligations of the State must be met by increased taxation. He is in favor of paying the Planter's Bank bonds, and expresses his decided opinion that the State is bound, by the strongest of obligations, to redeem them in full, principal and interest, at the earliest period. The message protests against the Wilmot proviso, and recommends a response to the Virginia resolutions on this subject.

NEW YORK AND GEN. TAYLOR.—In a recent number of the New York Courier, the leading paper of the more staunch Whiggery of the City and State of New York, we find a call for a tremendous Taylor meeting to be held in that city on the 22d of next month. The call is signed by some five hundred names, and amongst them a number of the most prominent Whigs of the City—Whigs who were *formerly* Mr. Clay's ardent admirers and supporters. Is the Empire City about to rule Harry of the West off at any rate? We wonder if this great meeting will make any enquiries into Gen'l Taylor's politics. We venture that it will not.

☞The Virginia Senate has laid upon the table the proposition of the House of Delegates to receive her share of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands.

JEFFERSON DAVIS has been elected by *acclamation* in the Mississippi Legislature to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Mr. Speight.

LOOK HERE!—We would respectfully call the attention of the people of Eastern North Carolina, who take an interest in the improvement of their section of the State, to the following extract which we make from the report of Mr. Palmer, President of the Charlotte and Columbia Rail Road Company. We would particularly call the attention of those interested in the construction of the Manchester Road, to the startling announcement made in the extract, and add that we have been assured, by gentlemen of information and intelligence, that it is correct. Will the people of Wilmington arouse themselves and act with promptness and energy? *Soon it may be too late to act at all.*

Mr. Palmer, in speaking of the advantages which the people of that part of the States of North and South Carolina will derive from the Charlotte Road, says:—

"But important as this Road will be for the transportation of passengers and freight in the immediate vicinity of its line, yet there is another aspect, equally favorable to the Stockholders, in which it may be viewed. It is now contemplated to connect Richmond and Danville by a line of railway. And I have been assured upon good authority, that the whole amount of stock has already been taken, and that there is no doubt entertained of its ultimate completion. With the termini of two Roads like the Charlotte and South Carolina, and the Richmond and Danville, approaching so near to each other as 120 or 130 miles, and the intermediate country one fertile tract, occupied by an intelligent population, and abounding in all the elements of wealth, it is not to be presumed that this link will remain long broken; and this route at no distant period is destined to become the great line of travel North and South.

SUPERIOR COURT.—The extra Term of the Superior Court for this County is now in session, his Honor, Judge Manly, presiding.

☞The Whig meeting held in this town on Tuesday evening last, to appoint delegates to the State Convention, adopted a resolution recommending the name of Dr. F. J. Hill, of Brunswick County, to the said Convention as the first choice of the Whigs of New Hanover.

☞The Hon. J. R. Poinsett, of S. C., formerly Secretary of War, has written a letter to Senator Butler, giving his views upon the Mexican war. They are, in a great measure, the counterpart of Mr. Calhoun's views, as put forth in his recent speech in the Senate.

GEN'L SCOTT.—A large meeting, composed of a number of the Whig members of the Pennsylvania Legislature, and the citizens of Dauphin and adjoining Counties, was recently held at Harrisburg, the capital of the State, which adopted a resolution recommending General Winfield Scott to the National Whig Convention as the first choice of the meeting for the Presidency. What will the Hero of Buena Vista say to that?

TENNESSEE.—The Democratic State Convention held in this State on the 8th inst, appointed delegates to the National Convention, and also Presidential Electors. No preference was expressed for any candidate for the Presidency.

☞The Supreme Court of the United States now in session in Washington, has decided in favor of Mrs. General Gaines' claim to a large amount of property in N. Orleans, said to be about Eight to Ten Millions worth.—Pretty fair.

WM. R. KING AND DIXON H. LEWIS.—We find in the Montgomery (Ala.) Flag, a correspondence which took place during the contest in the Legislature of Alabama between the two gentlemen whose names head this paragraph, for the office of United States Senator, in which each of them distinctly and unequivocally avow their support of Mr. Polk's administration on all questions. They also declare that they will support the nominee of the Democratic party for President, provided he is sound on the Wilmot Proviso. The correspondence dissipates entirely the foolish assertions of some Federal papers that the election of Mr. Lewis over Mr. King was a defeat of the administration in Alabama.

THE TELEGRAPH AT FAYETTEVILLE.—Our neighbors of Fayetteville have completely got the whip hand of us. They have now a telegraphic line leading to Charleston, South, and in the course of a few days will be in communication, via Raleigh, with all the great Northern Cities. We don't feel envious, but still, somehow, we would like to have a little streak of the fluid down this way.

CHARLOTTE AND COLUMBIA RAIL ROAD.—At a general meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, held in Chesterville, S. C., on the 13th inst., the Mecklenburg Jeffersonian says that the line of the Road is located as follows:—

"From Columbia (by the Ridge) to Winnsborough, thence to Chesterville, and thence directly to Charlotte, which report was unanimously adopted by the Convention. The Convention also passed a resolution ordering the Directors to let out the contracts for the construction of the entire line, as soon as they may think practicable. In obedience to which order, the Board has passed a resolution to let by the first of March the Road as far as Winnsborough, and to Chesterville by the 1st of August, and that the engineers shall proceed to *locate* the entire line without delay."

FUNERAL HONORS.—The remains of the gallant Butler and Dickinson, of the South Carolina Regiment were, on last week, honored by a public funeral in Columbia.

☞We notice that the Raleigh Register announces, by authority, that the Whig State Convention will be held in Raleigh on the 22d February.

☞The following resolutions were adopted by the Democrats of the 8th District Convention of Massachusetts. When did you ever hear of *Whigs* in Massachusetts talking like this:

"*Resolved*, That while we cherish the truest respect for the institutions of the Free States, and would, on all occasions, encourage the spirit of liberty, and would honor free labor as one of its most generous and ennobling manifestations, still *we would ever bear in mind that the domestic institutions of our country are by right regulated and controlled by each State in its separate sovereign capacity*, and that however faithfully, as citizens of a Free State, we may demonstrate the superiority of our own institutions, and create an intelligent public opinion in their support, WE HAVE NO RIGHT, UNDER THE CONSTITUTION, *to insist upon their adoption within the boundaries of any other State in the Union.*

"*Resolved*, That the delegates appointed to attend the National Convention, to select a candidate for President and Vice President of the United States, be instructed to vote for no person for that high and responsible trust who shall not pled

☞In answer to the resolution of the House of Representatives, calling upon the President for information relative to the admission of Santa Anna into Mexico, that officer declines giving some of the details upon that point, upon the ground that it would be injurious to the public interest so to do. We find, however, amongst the papers accompanying Mr. Polk's message in regard to the matter, the following letter of Com. Conner, which may be interesting to some of our readers:

PRINCETON, SACRIFICIOS, Aug 16, 1846.

Sir: The brig-of-war Daring, just about sailing for New Orleans, with despatches from the English minister in Mexico, to Mr. Packenham at Washington, allows me an opportunity, and sufficient time, to inform you that Gen'l Santa Anna and his friends have just now arrived at Vera Cruz in the English merchant steamer Arab, from the Havana.

I have allowed him to enter without molestation, or even speaking the vessel, as I was informed by the senior English naval officer here, Capt. Lambert, she carried no cargo, and would not be allowed to take any in return. I could easily have boarded the Arab, but I deemed it most proper not to do so, allowing it to appear as if he had entered without my concurrence. It is now quite certain the whole country—that is, the garrisons of every town and fortress—have declared in favor. But, unless he has learned something useful in his adversity, and become another man, he will only add to the distractions of the country, and be hurled from power in less than three months.

Respectfully, your ob't serv't,

D. CONNER.

National Washington Monument.—Renewed efforts are now making to secure sufficient funds for the erection of a monument to perpetuate the memory of the "Father of his Country," at Washington. An engraved design of the proposed Monument has been prepared and exhibited. The whole structure, including obelisk and circular pile at its base, will be 600 feet high. The obelisk will be 500 feet. In its design and magnitude it is worthy of the purpose for which it is intended, and the liberality and gratitude of the American nation should ensure its erection.

Charleston Courier.

Every man, woman and child in the United States should contribute towards the erection of this Monument, and feel themselves honored in being permitted to do so. It is undoubtedly true that the name of *Washington* requires no Monument to perpetuate its fame to future generations. The people of the United States, however, owe it to themselves, to avoid the charge of ingratitude, to erect this noble obelisk. They ought to spare no pains or cost in making it worthy of their great countryman, and worthy of the gratitude of a great and prosperous people.

☞We were pleased to see from the following letter which we find in the Union of Friday last, that the British Government has done the right thing in regard to the landing of Paredes at Vera Cruz, by the British Mail Steamer "Teviot:"

FOREIGN OFFICE, November 16, 1847.

Sir: In answer to your letter of the 8th instant, (ultimo,) complaining of the conduct of Captain May, of the British mail steamer "Teviot," in having conveyed Gen'l Paredes from the Havana to Vera Cruz in the month of August, I have the honor to state to you that the Lords Commissioners of the admiralty having investigated the circumstances of this affair, Her Majesty's Government have informed the directors of the Royal Mail Steam packet Company, to whom the steamer "Teviot" belongs, that the directors are bound to testify, in a marked manner, their disapproval of Captain May's conduct in having thus abused the indulgence afforded to the company's vessels by the government of the U. States; and the directors of the company have accordingly stated to her Majesty's government that they will immediately suspend Capt. May from his command; and that they publicly and distinctly condemn any act on the part of their officers which may be regarded as a breach of faith towards the Government of the the U. States, or as an infringement or invasion of the regulations established by the U. S. officers in those ports in Mexico which are occupied by the forces of the United States.

I have the honor to be, &c.,

PALMERSTON.

George Bancroft, &c., &c.

OREGON.—Who can tell the future destiny of this distant, and to us inhabitants of the Atlantic States, as yet almost *Terra Incognita?* Who can say, that in ages yet to come, the valley of the Columbia River may not be the seat of arts and arms, commerce and manufactures, which will rival the most favored region of the Union. Its proximity to the East Indies, and to China, gives to it many advantages, which we feel certain its hardy and enterprising settlers will in time avail themselves of. These reflections were called up by looking over one of our New York exchanges, in which we find some accounts from that distant spot brought by an arrival of a ship from the North East coast. We clip the following from the paper before us, as we think our readers may feel some interest in what the Oregonians are doing:

From the Oregon Spectator, July 8.

The barque Whiton, Captain Gelsten, arrived in our river on the 22d ult., having had a passage of one hundred and forty-eight days from New York to San Francisco. In her came passengers the Rev. Wm. Roberts and family, and the Rev. J. H. Wilber and family, who are attached to the Methodist Episcopal Church in this country.

Captain Gelsten reports the entrance to our noble river feasible and easy with proper care, and speaks in terms of commendation of Mr. Reeve, our bar pilot: in justice to whom we ought to state that he brought the Whiton and Mount Vernon, the latter a first class ship, safely and easily into Baeer's Bay with a head wind. Let no one harp about "the dangerous mouth of the Columbia" hereafter. The Mount Vernon came up from Fort George to the mouth of Willamette in twenty hours' sailing time.

Law seems to flourish in Oregon, for the Spectator of June 24 gives a number of decisions rendered at the June term of the Supreme Court, in regular form.

The Spectator denies the truth of a paragraph now going the rounds of the Atlantic papers, which recently appeared in the Honolulu Polynesian, to the effect that the winter had been terribly severe in Oregon, causing a loss of 6000 head of cattle. The Spectator says the winter was indeed sever, but the loss of cattle was not more than 600 head, and the price of flour was only $3 per 100 lbs. at retail, instead of $12 per bbl. as reported by the Polynesian.

The Oregonians had received tidings of the battle of Buena Vista and the taking of Vera Cruz.

The Washington Democrat is the name of a new Democratic paper, started at Washington, Beaufort County, by George Howard, the veteran Editor of the Tarboro' Press. We wish Mr. Howard all kinds of success in his new undertaking.

The Weldon Herald is the name of a new paper, started at Weldon, the Northern terminus of the Wilmington Rail Road, by J. F. Simmons, Esq. We wish Mr. Simmons success in his undertaking, always barring his politics, which are Whigish.

"THE CAT OUT OF THE BAG."

In the course of a very animated debate, which took place in the House of Representatives, on Friday last, in committee of the whole, on the matter of granting a pension to Mary Brown, widow of Jacob Brown, *Nathaniel Boydon*, the whig representative from the 2d Congressional District of North Carolina, made some singular remarks, if the report before us is correct. We extract that part of the report of the debate, as we think the people of North Carolina should be informed of the manner in which their representatives in Congress behave themselves. It will be seen, that in the heat of debate, Mr. Boydon sorter "let the Cat out of the bag," with regard to the course which the whigs in the House of Representatives intend to pursue. It will be seen that Mr. Boydon, towards the close of the debate, desired to be understood as jesting(!) when he said that he would vote for no more money to carry on the war. The Cat got out nevertheless. Mr. Boydon is likely to become as famous for his talking propensities in Congress, as he whilom was in the Legislature of North Carolina. But just read the debate; it is rich:

Mr. Boydon addressed the committee in support of the bill, contending that it was better to vote for the relief proposed, than to vote men and money to support a war, to make more widows, to be hereafter dependent upon the treasury for support; and he proceeded to urge against gentlemen on the other side of the House who had preceded him, the inconsistency of supporting a war, while, at the same time, they refuse to pension the widow of the soldier.

Mr. Atkinson, interposing, said that whenever the time should come, he would be found ready and willing to support the defenders of our rights and liberties. He would take the liberty of calling upon whigs to support their consistency, by refusing men and means to carry on a war which they had denominated, by a solemn vote, unnecessary and unconstitutional; which damnable act would ever follow them with odium. As for himself, he voted for the war, and gloried in it. All he asked of gentlemen was for them to stand up and refuse now to vote men and means to carry on the war, and they would be damned in the estimation of the people.

Mr Boydon would ask if the gentleman from Virginia would be willing to come up and vote a direct tax upon the people of that State to supply the men and means to carry on the war? or would he come forward and vote their pay in treasury notes—rags?

Mr. Atkinson replied: I will tell the gentleman, that, whatever may be necessary for the defence of the rights and honor of the country, I am willing to lay a tax, either directly or indirectly, on all the property in the United States. He would tell any gentleman that he would do anything for the preservation of the honor of his country. These (said Mr. A.,) are my views. All that astonishes me is, that men will declare the war unjust, and yet vote means to support it.

Mr. Boydon resumed. But it was democratic consistency to send men and money to Mexico, while the treasury was bleeding at every pore; and yet to refuse a pension to the widow of the soldier who stood trembling at their feet. Talk about voting men and money to defend the liberties of the country! God defend us from such defence as that. Talk about liberty! Talk about the constitution! Who does not know that we have no constitution now? What is our constitution? I ask the gentleman from Virginia, where in that instrument—in what clause of the constitution—is it stated that the President is to be a conqueror; that he has the right to send men to war; to levy taxes on a people; to say what shall be taxed, how much they should pay, how long it shall be paid, and who shall collect it?

The Chairman said that the debate had wandered a good way from Mary Brown.

[Cries of "go on," "go on."]

Mr. Boydon said he had been led off into these remarks by the gentleman from Virginia. He would vote for this pension. He would also vote to pension every man's widow who had fallen in this war. Could any man stand up and say that government should do less for this widow than Major Brown had done for his step-mother? Justice was his motto. "Let justice be done, though the heavens should fall." But the gentleman from Virginia had said that this case should not be decided upon principles of justice.

Mr. Atkinson. Because we could never come to any conclusion upon this principle.

Mr. Boydon. The gentleman had said he was willing to tax his constituents to defend the liberties of his country. But that was not the question which he asked him. But the gentleman chooses to answer in that way, because it may have a little better effect upon the country. He would ask him again: Will he vote a direct tax upon his constituents to conquer Mexico?

Mr. Atkinson replied. He would vote any tax which might be necessary to prosecute the war vigorously, in order to secure an honorable peace. He would ask the gentleman from North Carolina if he would do that? Let him say yes or no to it.

Mr. Boydon said he had no difficulty in answering any question that he or any other gentleman could put to him. He did not intend to vote a solitary man or a single dollar for the purpose of carrying on a war for the purpose of conquest. He would support the men there. He would pension their widows, if they fell. He would go further, and, if necessary, vote $2,500 to the children of each man that might fall.

Mr. McLane desired the gentleman from N. Carolina to inform him whether he would vote means to reinforce and make safe the army now in Mexico, or the navy off its coast?

Mr. Boydon, in his turn, asked the gentleman from Maryland if he considered the army or navy in danger, under present circumstances, when, in the beginning of the contest, while Mexico had large armies and well supplied, our limited forces had whipped them all?

Mr. McLane said the gentleman from No. Carolina had volunteered to answer any question, or he should not take the liberty to interrogate him. He (Mr. McL.) desired to know if he did not think the army a forlorn hope when it first went into Mexico?

Mr. Boydon. No, sir; I never had any such idea. Fifty thousand Americans! The thought never entered his mind that such a force could ever be conquered by ten hundred thousand Mexicans. For he always knew that, in fighting, the more Mexicans you have, the worse you get on. [Laughter.] Nevertheless, he would do anything for the safety of our soldiers there, if the gentleman thought they were in danger. But Mr. B. did not think so. He supposed that our men were just about to dive into the gold-mines there; and, under these circumstances, no man could ask for more money!—nobody could think of that now, certainly!

Mr. Atkinson. If our men were so secure in Mexico, and if they could command so much money there, he could not see why the people should be taxed to carry on the war. But Mr. A. objected to this latitude of debate, and would move that the committee rise, report the bill to the House, and recommend that it be rejected.

Mr. Boydon [while the Chairman announces the question.] I hope the gentleman will allow me to answer his question. In my remark, I took for granted what we all know cannot be true; and I presume that the gentleman from Virginia was the only man in the House who could have understood me to be in earnest, when I said we needed no more money for the war. [Laughter.]

Mr. Atkinson. Certainly I supposed the gentleman from North Carolina to be serious —[continued laughter;] and regarding him as somewhat of a leader among the whigs, and supposing him to be speaking by authority, I had no idea that the gentleman could jest on so grave a subject as the pension of Mary Brown. [Applause and laughter, the Chairman's hammer, and cries of order.]

Mr. Boydon. Just one word. I supposed it would be taken for granted by those on the other side of the House, that I spoke in jest; but as I understand the doctrine of the Executive—

Mr. Atkinson. Were you in jest when you said the war was unjust?

Mr. Boydon. I have never said that the war was just or unjust. But I will now take occasion to say—as I happened not to be present to vote on a certain resolution—that I believe the war to have been unnecessarily and unconstitutionally commenced by the Executive, without any warrant therefor whatever.

☞A French paper states that a member of the family of Rothchilds—the celebrated European Bankers—is about to take up his residence in New York, and open a branch of their house there.

☞The City of Richmond has subscribed $200,000 to the Richmond & Danville Rail Road. Captain Talcott, formerly of the Topographical Corps, has been appointed Engineer, with a salary of $3,000.

JUST THINK OF IT.—During the past year the amount of Breadstuffs exported from the United States, was upwards of $53,000,000!

The Mississippi Democratic State Convention met at Jackson on the 8th inst. It appointed an electoral ticket for the State, and twenty-four delegates to the national convention. The Natchez Courier says:

A resolution, nominating Geo. M. Dallas, of Pennsylvania, for President, and General John A. Quitman, of Mississippi, for Vice President, was, we are told, laid on the table, and a resolution adopted pledging the vote of the party to the nominees of the Democratic National Convention, if opposed to the Wilmot Proviso.

The Democracy of Mississippi have acted exactly after our own heart. We hope the Democracy of every Southern State may go and do likewise.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER CAMBRIA.

TWELVE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Parliament adjourned—More failures—Money market easier—Reduction in rates of interest—Breadstuffs advanced—Cotton firmer—Rice improved, &c.

The royal mail steamer Cambria arrived at New York yesterday afternoon, late. The telegraph wires having been broken, her news was brought to Philadelphia by mail and despatched thence at 3 o'clock this afternoon to us by telegraph. She sailed from Liverpool on the 1st inst., and therefore, brings 13 days later news than we had by the Caledonia.

Parliament adjourned during the holydays. The general news is of not much importance.

The money market was considered easier, though there have been more heavy failures. The Bank of England has now in her vaults twelve and a quarter millions of bullion, and has reduced her rate of interest to 5 per cent.

Among all the failures mentioned are the Messrs. Sands of Liverpool; also Messrs. Coleworth, Pryor, and Powell, and Messrs. Durand & McKenzie.

FLOUR.—In Liverpool there was some fluctuation in the flour market. Prices had declined after the departure of the Caledonia, and again rallied, and at the sailing of the Cambria fully regained previous quotations, with an advance of fully one shilling on finer sorts.

The quotations of breadstuffs by the Caledonia were as follows; and they are now sustained, with a slight improvement:

	Dec. 18.
	s. d. s. d.
American wheat	7 6 a 8 6
Indian corn	32 0 a 35 6
Indian meal	14 0 a 15 6
American flour	28 0 a 29 6

The general aspect of the market was more favorable. Indian corn has slightly advanced; wheat has also improved from two to three shillings per 70 lbs., and corn one to two shillings per 480 lbs., or quarter. Corn meal 16 shillings per barrel.

COTTON.—The Liverpool cotton market exhibited an improvement. The stock on hand is comparatively light, and the quality not good. The quotations by the Caledonia are fully sustained. Carolina rice sold at 25s. to 25. 6d., which is an improvement.

The provision market exhibited no special change. There was a fair demand for pickled meats.

No general political news of striking moment.—*Union.*

From the New York Globe.

Thomas Corwin pronounced a Traitor to his Country by the Senate of Ohio.—Mr. Reemelin, a member of the Senate of the State of Ohio, offered the following petition, signed by 81 citizens of Richland County, in that State, composed of citizens belonging to both parties. The petition asks the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, to invite Thomas Corwin to resign his seat in the U. S. Senate, and that he be confined in the State Penitentiary until the war is closed.

To the Honorable General Assembly of the State of Ohio.

Your petitioners would respectfully represent that, being engaged in a just war, bro't on by the acts of the Republic of Mexico, as solemnly declared by the united vote of our Representatives in Congress; and whereas the Hon. Thomas Corwin, a Senator from this State, has, by his speeches and other acts, given "aid and comfort" to the enemies of our country, while in a state of war, thereby prolonging said war, and increasing the expenses of the nation, causing the lives of many brave and patriotic soldiers, who have left their families and friends, at the call of the Government, to sustain its honor and redress its wrongs, to be placed in great danger, and thereby preventing an honorable peace; we therefore respectfully ask your honorable body to take into consideration the propriety of asking the said Thomas Corwin to resign his seat in the Senate of the United States; and further, if in the wisdom of your honorable body it should be deemed necessary, that he be kept in close confinement in the Ohio Penitentiary until the close of the present war; least by the influence he may exert upon weak and fanatical minds, a dissolution of the Union may be effected, and himself declared dictator of Mexico

[Signed by 81 citizens—many of them signing as Whigs.]

Mr. Reemelin moved that the petition be referred to the Committee on Federal Relations.

Objection to the reception being made, a debate sprung up, at the close of which the question of reception was put, and the petition was received by a vote of 33 yeas and 3 nays. We really do hope if there is any possible way to procure Corwin's resignation, that no means will be spared to effect that object.

TWO U. STATES SENATORS FROM IOWA.

To the Editor of the Union:

"DUBUQUE, Dec. 30, 1847.

"Our State legislature will meet on Monday next—the ostensible purpose of which is to elect United States Senators; and I think I am warranted in saying that two firm and unflinching democrats will be elected; one of whom, beyond a doubt, will be our worthy fellow-citizen Gen. A. C. Dodge, whose elevation to that distinguished post will give general satisfaction to the democracy of this State."

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs has informed Congress that the Government is indebted to some fourteen tribes of Indians in the sum of five millions two hundred and seventy three thousand and one hundred dollars, all of which yields, at five per cent, an interest of $265,655. These sums are due under treaties made between 1829 and 1846.

Wisconsin Constitutional Convention.—Resolutions have been entertained, and orders printed by this body, to the effect that it is not expedient to draught an entirely new constitution, but to modify the former. A proposition to elect the governor of Wisconsin annually has been defeated. He will probably be elected biennially. The legislative committee is unanimously in favor of single districts for the election of members of Assembly. The senators to be chosen for two years, one half to go out of office annually. The minimum number of the Assembly is fixed at 45 the maximum at 80. The Senate to be not less than one-fourth, nor more than one-third of the House.—*Balt. Argus.*

WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS are a safe, easy, and certain cure for Colds and Coughs; because they carry off, by the stomach and bowels, those morbid humors, which, if deposited upon the lungs, are the cause of the above dangerous complaints. A single twenty five cent box of said Indian Vegetable Pills is generally sufficient to make a perfect cure of the most obstinate Cold—at the same time the digestion is improved, and the blood so completely purified, that new life and vigor will be given to the whole frame.

Beware of Counterfeits of all kinds! Some are coated with sugar; others are made to resemble in outward appearance the original medicine.—The safest course is, to purchase of the regular agents only, one or more of whom may be found in every village and town in the State. Principal Office, 169 Race street, Philadelphia.

For sale in Wilmington, N C, by George R. French and Jas. W. Johnson.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.—During the warm season the fluids of the body are attenuated, the circulation rendered languid, and the seeds of disease firmly rooted, and unless proper remedies are timely administered, the invalid will sink beneath the autumnal attack of fever, or some other equally fatal form of disease. The blood being the grand source and fountain of life, is immediately concerned in transmitting to every part of the system health and renewed vigor, if pure, and debility and disease if impure. Purify and cleanse this life-giving principle, and man enjoys mental and physical health. For diseases of the blood and other impurities of the system, enlargement of the bones, scrofula, king's evil, eruptions of the skin, rheumatism, gout and lumbago, diseases of the liver and other derangements of the system, Sands' Sarsaparilla has been found, in numerous instances, to be a safe and effectual cure. It purifies and cleanses the fountain springs of life, and the patient is speedily brought under its salutary operation.

Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. Sands, Druggists, 100 Fulton street, New York.

Sold also by Wm. SHAW, Wilmington, N. C, and by Druggists generally throughout the United States.

Price $1 per bottle. Six bottles for $5.

The Boston Mercantile Journal of March 25, 1846, gives the following notice of the most popular remedy of the day:

Wild Cherry Balsam.—We speak in praise of Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, because we believe from our own knowledge of the article that it is one of the best in the market for the complaints for which it is recommended.

This medicine, coming from such a respectable source, and carefully prepared by an experienced and skilful physician, is received by the public with confidence. Its efficacy has been proved in many obdurate cases of disease, and its fame has rapidly extended. It has been extensively used in every part of the country, particularly in the Middle and Northern States; and strong testimony from intelligent and highly respectable persons, has been adduced in favor of its merits as a remedy for colds and coughs, affections of the chest, diseased liver and dyspepsia.

None genuine, unless signed I. Butts on the wrapper.

For sale, wholesale and retail, by WM. SHAW, Wilmington, and by Druggists generally in North Carolina.

MARRIED.

In Duplin county, on the 6th inst, by the Rev. Malcolm C. Conolly, Mr. William A. Faison, of Sampson, to Miss Harriet C. Williams, only daughter of the late Wm. Williams, Esq. of Green.

In Lumberton, on the 12th inst., by Thos. A. Norment, Esq., Col. John O. Daniel, of Bladen county, to Mrs. Mary Pope, of Lumberton.

In Newbern, on the 12th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Hawks, John N. Washington, Esq., to Miss Sarah V. Emery, daughter of the late Thomas J. Emery, Esq.

In Jones county, on the 13th inst., Mr. Edward J. Williams, of Onslow county, to Miss Susan Caroline, daughter of James Williams, of Jones.

Near Pine Levil, Pike Co., Ala., on the 2d inst., Col. John F. Rhodes, of Oak Levil, Duplin county, N. C., to Miss Temperance C. Farrior, of the former place.

In this county, on the 12th inst., by James McDuffee, Esq., Mr. Elie L. Morgan, to Miss Susan Ann Bonham.

DIED.

In Robeson county, on the 26th ult., Miss Margaret McB. McDougald, in the 23d year of her age.

In Robeson county, on the 9th inst., Col. Wm. McPhatter, in the 26th year of his age.

In Hillsborough, on the 6th inst., Mr. Nathan Hooker, in the 55th year of his age.

In Fayetteville, on the 20th inst, Mr. Z. Borroughs, in the 47th year of his age, a merchant of that place for the last 25 years.

The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion, by Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, 3d edition, 13mo, pp. 250; price $1. 25,000 *copies sold in three months.*

The great demand for this most important work, (of which thousands are sold,) has compelled the issue of another edition. It is intended especially for the married, as it discloses important secrets which should be known to them particularly. Here every female can discover the causes, symptoms, and the most efficient remedies, and most certain mode of cure, in every complaint to which her sex is subject.

It is an important question to the married why it is that we behold so many married females sickly, debilitated, and prostrated, as also the causes, and whether they are susceptible of remedy. They will here find these important matters, connected with discoveries in medical and physiological science, which meets that question.

This work is designed to be in the hands of every wife and mother who has a regard for her own health and welfare, as well as that of her husband.

The revelations contained in its pages have already proved a blessing to thousands.

To those yet unmarried, but contemplating marriage, or, perhaps, hesitating as to the propriety of incurring the responsibilities attendant upon it, the importance of being possessed of the revelations contained in these pages so intimately involving their future happiness, cannot be appreciated.

Copies will be sent by mail free of postage.

On the receipt of one dollar, the "Married Woman's Private Medical Companion" will be sent free of postage, to any part of the United States. All letters must be addressed (post-paid) to Dr. A. M. Mauriceau, Box 1224, New York city. Publishing office, No. 129 Liberty-street, New York. For sale in Wilmington, N C., at L H PIERCE'S, Book-store.

COW FEED! COW FEED!—100 bushels Wheat Bran, an excellent article for stock of all kinds, put up in sacks of 3 bushels each, and for sale at 25 cents per bushel, by

Jan 28] WM. A. GWYER.

LIME—Thomastown Lime, in lots to suit, for sale by D. W. WOOD.

January 28, 1848—[20-tf

SODA BISCUIT, Butter and Sugar Crackers, in store and for sale by

Jan 28] WM. A. GWYER.

COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKET—Jan. 27.

BACON—Within the last week new Bacon has arrived in considerable quantities, and the market is pretty well stocked, and prices range lower than for a long time previous. See quotations. Western Bacon is extremely dull of sale.

CORN—Received from Washington, N. C., 2000 bushels, held afloat at 65c. No sales. This is the first cargo of new crop of Corn received this season. *Meal* is steady at 75c.

FLOUR—The supply of Fayetteville Flour is fair, and sales regularly at quotations, ranging according to brand.

LARD—During the week Lard has arrived freely, and there is a considerable stock now upon the market. Quotations have receded to 9½ a 10. Sales in Kegs for family use have been made a fraction higher: say 10½ a 11c.

LUMBER—Our quotations continue firm.

TIMBER—Sales Mill Timber since our last, and this morning at $5, $5½ to $6 00, for ordinary, &c. We continue our quotations, as a fair state of the market. *Shipping Timber.*—Sales at $9—an advance on former rates.

MOLASSES—Arrived 225 Hhds. Sales to the extent of 95 Hhds. at 22 a 24c., according to quantity. Stock heavy.

NAVAL STORES—Receipts have been light, and prices have maintained much firmness since this day week. We understand that a small lot of Turpentine was sold on Monday at $2 45 for Soft, and $1 45 for Hard. We, however, see no reason to change our figures, and accordingly quote at $2 35 for Soft, and $1 45 for Hard, as the market value to-day, with nearly a clear market. Sales of *Tar* at $1 75 a $1 80. Sales *Spirits Turpentine* at 31 and 32 cents. Sales of No. 3 *Rosin* at 40 a 45c. *Pitch*, 90c. to $1.

SALT—None received for several weeks. Our quotations represent last sale made afloat.

STAVES—Sales Red Oak Hhd., very inferior, at $12—and very superior, $16 50.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 25.—There was no activity in the Flour market. Some sales of Howard Street brands were made at $5 87½—nothing done in City Mills. Maryland Corn Meal at $3 25. Red Wheat, at $1 31. Sales of yellown Corn at 60 a 63 cts; no sales of white. Sales of Whiskey at 24½ cts, in barrels.

BOSTON, Jan. 19.—*Naval Stores*—We notice small sales of Spirits Turpentine at 42 a 43c per gallon, 6 mos. In Tar there were further small sales at $2 87 a $3 per barrel, cash and 6 mos. In other descriptions no transactions of consequence.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 25—*Cotton.*—The Upland market remained very quiet yesterday.—The private correspondence of the parties by the Cambria being received at a very late hour of the day, was probably the principal cause of the absence of buyers. The sales amounted to but 295 bales at previous prices, ranging from 7 to 7¾.

Rice.—The demand was only moderately fair, and the sales not exceeding 400 bbls.—Buyers obtained more favorable terms than on Saturday, as holders proved less stiff, the accounts received yesterday being not as favorable as those by telegraph on the former day; ranging prices from $3 1-16 a $3⅛ for ordinary to prime.

Rough Rice.—About 6000 bushels sold at 82 a 93 cents.

FAYETTEVILLE, Jan. 22.—There are no particular changes to note in prices this week.—Trade has been brisk. Sales of Cotton made as high as 8c. Flour, $5 to $5 50. Corn, 55 to 60c. Whiskey, 30c. Brandy, 40 to 42c.

North Carolinian.

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVED.

Jan 20—Schr Jack Downing, Parker, Jacksonville, N. C to DeRosset, Brown & Co.

21—Brig David Duffell, Collett, New Bedford, to G W. Davis.

Schr Alcyona, Myers, Philadelphia, to G. W. Davis.

22—Br Brig Elizabeth Hastings, McMurtry, Jamaica, to G. W. Davis.

Schr Elouise, Robinson, New York, to E. J. Lutterloh.

Schr Baltimore, Lewis, Boston, to Barry, Bryant & Co.

Schr Tangent, Means, Boston, to do.

Schr Lucullus, Lofkin, New York, to Harriss & Russell.

Schr Henry Alfred, Wass, New York, to W. B. Giles & Co.

23—Barque Isnardon, Sandford, Guadaloupe, to E. Dickinson.

Brig Nonpariel, Brewer, Warren, R. I., to DeRosset, Brown & Co.

Schr Jane A. Hersey, Harlow, Martinique, to E. Dickinson.

Schr Splendid, Baker, Boston, to Barry, Bryant & Co.

Schr John W. Dodge, Thurlow, Ponce, P. R., to DeRosset, Brown & Co.

Schr Grampus, Hill, Baltimore, to DeRosset, Brown & Co.

24—Schr Brilliant, Hatchell, Jacksonville, N. C., to DeRosset, Brown & Co.

Schr Constitution, Milton, Philadelphia, to Harriss & Russell.

25—Schr Athalia, Purnell, New York, to DeRosset, Brown & Co.

Schr Factolus, Simmons, Washington, N. C., to J. R. Blossom.

Steamer Evergreen, Rush, Fayetteville, to J. Banks

Steamer Rowan, Perry, Fayetteville, to J. C. Latta.

CLEARED.

Jan. 22—Cornelia, Gray, Barbadoes, by E. Dickinson.

Brig Siroc, Pendleton, Porto Rico, by G. W. Davis.

Schr Leesburg, Boon, Philadelphia, by DeRosset Brown & Co.

Schr Jack Downing, Parker, Jacksonville, N. C., by DeRosset, Brown & Co.

Schr Olive, Smith, New York, by E. J. Lutterloh.

Schr Henrietta, Crowell, Portsmouth, N. H., by Barry, Bryant & Co.

Schr Mary, Blunt, Baltimore, by E. Dickinson.

Br Schr Evander, Enens, Nassau, by G. W. Davis.

24—Brig Oniata, Cunningham, Cuba, by J. Hathaway & Son.

Schr Dirigo, Pettingill, Newport, R. I, by Harriss & Russell.

Schr Gen Morgan, Faulkenburg, New Orleans, by Harriss & Russell.

Schr Col. McRae, Davis, Charleston, by G. W. Davis.

25—Brig Merchant, Graves, Cuba, by E Dickinson.

Three masted Schr Alvarado, Copeland, New Orleans, by E. Dickinson.

26—Brig Pinta, Sawyer, Guayama, by Barry, Bryant & Co.

Barque Aurora, Willoughby, Philadelphia, by G. W. Davis.

Schr G. W. Davis, Briggs, N. Y., by G. W. Davis.

27—Schr Waseogus, Wass, Bermuda, by W. B. Giles & Co.

Brig St Croix, Aylward, from Guadaloupe, for this port, with Oranges, sprung aleak in a severe gale, and put into Charleston.

DRY GOODS,

CHEAPER THAN EVER!

C. H. LIPPITT,

At his store, next to Hart & Polley, on Front St., will sell until 12th Feb'y, from his stock of winter goods

AT COST,

for Cash. Here is an opportunity for

GOOD BARGAINS.

for the stock is new, and was purchased cheap.

The balance of the stock on hand at that date, is offered entire, and lease of Store from 15th February. C. H. LIPPITT.

Jan 28, 1847—[20-2t

BOXES SOAP and STARCH, for sale by

[Jan 28] WM. A. GWYER.

Patent Medicines.

TOWNSEND'S Sarsaparilla,
Sands' do
Webster's do
Carpenter's do
Sands' Iodide of Sarsaparilla.

Peters', Leidy's Blood, Brandreth's, Moffat's Life, Tippil's, Beckwith's, Jayne's Sanative, Wright's, Anderson's, and Lee's Pills, Dead Shot, Fahnestock's Vermifuge, Wistar's Balsam, and Swayne's Syrup of Wild Cherry, Jayne's Expectorant, Olassonian Balsam, Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort, Indian and Swayne's Panacea, &c. &c. For sale by LIPPITT & WILLKINGS, Druggists and Chemists.

P. S.—Every article that is found in our establishment is warranted to be genuine. L. & W.

Jan 28.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

WHOLESALE PRICES.

BACON—Per pound.			
Hams,	8	a	9
Middlings,	7	a	8
Shoulders,	7	a	7½
Hog round,	8	a	8½
Western,	7	a	8
BEANS—Per bushel—White,	1 26	a	1 30
BEESWAX—Per pound.	22	a	25
BUTTER—Per pound,	18	a	20
BEEF—Per barrel.			
Northern—Mess.	10 00	a	10 50
Do Prime,	7 00	a	10 00
CORN—Per bushel,	65	a	
Meal,	75	a	
COFFEE—Per pound,			
Rio,	7½	a	8
St. Domingo,	7	a	7½
Laguyra,	8	a	8½
Cuba,	7½	a	8
COTTON—Per pound, none.		a	
CANDLES—Tallow—per pound	11	a	15
Sperm,	33	a	36
Adamantine,	26	a	28
FEATHERS—Per pound,	20	a	33
FLOUR—Canal—Per barrel,	7 25	a	7 50
Fayetteville,	5 50	a	6 00
HAY—Northern—Per 100 pounds,	70	a	80
IRON—Per pound,	4½	a	5½
LARD—Per pound, N. C.	9½	a	10
Western,		a	
LIME—Thomastown—Per barrel	75	a	1 00
LUMBER—River—Per M.			
Flooring Boards,	8 50	a	9 00
Wide, do.	6 00	a	6 50
Scantling,		a	6 00
Timber, Mill,	4 00	a	6 50
Shipping Timber,	8 50	a	9 00
MOLASSES—West Indies,	23	a	24
MACKEREL—Per barrel.			
No. 1,	12 —	a	12 —
No. 2,	7 50	a	8 50
No. 3,	4 —	a	5
NAILS—Per pound,	4½	a	5
NAVAL STORES—Per barrel—320 pounds.			
Yellow Dip Turpentine,		a	2 35
Virgin Dip,		a	2 35
Hard—	1 45	a	
Tar,	1 75	a	1 80
Pitch,	90	a	1 00
Rosin—No. 1,	1 —	a	
No. 2,	60	a	70
No. 3,	40	a	45
Spirits Turpentine,	31	a	32
OIL—Sperm—Per gallon,	—	a	1 14
PEAS—Ground—Per bushel,	85	a	95
Black Eye,	65	a	70
Cow,	65	a	70
PORK—Per barrel.			
Northern Mess,	14 00	a	15 00
Prime,	10 50	a	11 50
Fresh,	6 50	a	7 00
RICE—Per 100 pounds,	3 25	a	3 50
Rough—Per bushel,		a	
SALT—Per bushel.			
Turks Island,	20	a	00
Liverpool—sack,	1 25	a	
SOAP—Per pound,	4	a	5
SHINGLES—Per M.			
Country,	2 00	a	2 25
Contract,	4 —	a	5 —
SPIRITS—Per gallon.			
Northern Rum,	32	a	34
Gin,	33	a	35
Whiskey,	30	a	32
Apple Brandy,	40	a	42
STEEL—Per pound,	12½	a	25
STAVES—Per M.			
White Oak barrels—rough,	12 —	a	16 —
Dressed,	— —	a	— —
Red Oak Hogshead—rough	— —	a	— —
Dressed,	12 00	a	16 50
SUGAR—Per pound.			
New-Orleans, none		a	
Porto Rico,	6½	a	7
St. Croix,	6	a	6½
Loaf,	11	a	13
TALLOW—Per pound,	7	a	8
TOBACCO—Leaf—Per cwt.,	2 50	a	3
VARNISH—Per gallon,	20	a	22
WINES—Per gallon.			
Madeira,	70	a	2 50
Port,		a	3 00
Malaga,	—	a	—

NOTE.—River Lumber, Tar and Turpentine are always sold in the water, and are subject to the expense of landing, inspection, cooperage, &c.; say on lumber 60c to $1 per M: tar and Turpentine about 10c. per bbl For dry virgin or mixed turpentine a deduction is made according to quality.

Bank Rates of Exchange, Wilmington.

Bank checks on Philadelphia,	premium	1	per cent.
" " " New York,	"	1	" "
" " " Boston,	"	1	" "

FREIGHTS!

TO NEW YORK—			
Turpentine and Rosin, per bbl.,	25	a	—
Spirits Turpentine, per bbl.,	—	a	40
Rice, per hundred lbs., gross,	15	a	—
Cotton, per bale,	$1 00	a	—
Cotton goods and yarns, per bale.	50	a

ENGLISH, CLASSICAL, MATHEMATICAL AND MERCANTILE SCHOOL.

THE subscribers beg leave to inform the citizens of Wayne and the adjoining counties, that they have opened an English, Classical, Mercantile and Mathematical School, in the town of Goldsborough.

The Senior instructor, Mr. JOHN ROBINSON, is a practical and experienced Teacher, having for the last ten years stood at the head of his profession in Europe, as the many flattering testimonials in his possession will show. William Robinson flatters himself that he is already favorably known in this region, as a teacher who has always been faithful in the discharge of duty, and successful in imparting instruction and would, therefore throw himself upon his old patrons of Wayne, Lenoir, and Edgecombe—in which counties he has spent the last nine years—for a share of that patronage which they always so cheerfully bestowed upon him.

Mr. John Robinson will superintend the English, Mercantile, and Mathematical department, and give instruction in the Italian and French languages—also in instrumental music, if required. Vocal music will constitute a part of the daily exercises of the pupils

Mr. William Robinson will superintend the Classical department.

They have built and fitted up a new School Room, and hope that their effort to establish a School of high literary merit in this rising and flourishing town, will not be in vain. They commence it on individual enterprise, and under the most discouraging circumstances, and rely upon the merits of the Institution alone for support.

The School is now in operation, and those who wish to avail themselves of its advantages, are requested to make no delay in entering, that the classes may be properly and advantageously organized.

For further particulars, apply to either of the subscribers. JOHN ROBINSON,
WILLIAM ROBINSON.

Goldsborough, Dec. 14th, 1847. 16-tf

TOWNSEND'S, Sands, and Webster's Sarsaparilla; Sands Iodide of Sarsaparilla; Leidy's Blood Pills; Perry's Dead Shot; Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry; Phœnix Bitters; Swayne's Syrup of Wild Cherry; Sherman's Olasaoniac Balsam, &c. &c. For sale by

Jan'y 7] LIPPITT & WILLKINGS.

"Transferred by wondrous magic art,
Behold how perfect every part."

N. S. BENNETT,

FROM Boston, would most respectfully inform the inhabitants of Wilmington and vicinity, that he has fitted up rooms in the rear of Dr. Ware's Office, Front street, for the purpose of taking DAGUERREOTYPE MINIATURES, and would invite all who wish really bold and perfect miniatures of themselves or friends, to give him a call. By a new and expeditious process, peculiar to himself, he is enabled to take the likeness of infants, of almost any age; and parents may now procure pictures of their little ones which will be protractions of life itself.

Hours for operating, from 10 a. m., till 4 p. m.
December 24, 1847—[15-1m

WHITE LEAD.—100 kegs, very superior article, just received. Having purchased a Mill for grinding Paints, I am now prepared to grind them, of any color, or in any quantity, to suit customers.

A fresh supply of Oils, Varnishes and Brushes.
Jan 7 WM. SHAW.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF WILMINGTON.

THE FOURTH INSTALMENT of twenty-five dollars per share, on subscriptions to the capital stock of this Bank, is required to be paid in, on or before Thursday, the 3d day of February next. By order of the Board of Directors.

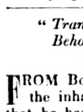
T. SAVAGE, Cash'r.
Dec. 31, 1847. 16-13f

LANDRETH'S GARDEN SEEDS.—The subscriber is now opening his Spring stock of the above celebrated seeds. A full supply kept throughout the season. Also for sale, Landreth's Rural Register and Almanac, for 1848, containing much valuable information for Gardeners and Farmers, price 12½ cents. Prompt attention given to all orders from the country. Catalogues can be had gratis, of WM. SHAW.

Jan 7, 1848

For Rent,

THE WILMINGTON HOTEL.



THE subscriber offers for rent from now until the first of October next, that well known and commodious building, the WILMINGTON HOTEL, situated on Front Street, near the Rail Road Depot. The House has always received a liberal share of patronage, and from its convenient location to the Rail Road, is a very desirable stand. For particulars, apply to JOHN L. MEARES, M. D.

Jan'y 7, 1847.—[17tf.

FOR RENT.

THAT new, large, and commodious two story tenement, situated on Front street, near the residence of Gov. E. B. Dudley. The building and out-houses are all new, and constructed in a manner for convenience and comfort. The lot is amply large for a good garden. There is also a well of good water on the lot. Also, Carriage House and Stables, and every convenience that can be desired. For particulars, apply at the JOURNAL OFFICE in my absence. J. WESSEL.

January 7, 1848—[17-tf
Chronicle copy till forbid.

PLANTING POTATOES—200 barrels Yellow Planting Potatoes, just received, in fine order, and for sale by

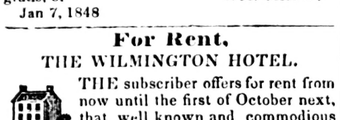
Jan'y 7] HOWARD & PEDEN.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having sold his entire stock in trade to Mr. John J. Conoley, would take pleasure in recommending him to the favourable notice of his friends and former customers.

GUY C. HOTCHKISS.
Wilmington, Jan. 7, 1848.

Saddle, Harness, and Trunk MANUFACTORY,



Market Street, Wilmington, N. C.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform his friends, and the public generally, that he is (besides the above purchase) receiving additions to his stock; and from the favourable circumstances in which he is enabled to present himself before the public, and from his experience in the above business, he feels assured of his ability to give entire satisfaction to all who may favour him with their patronage. He has taken the store lately occupied by Mr. Guy C. Hotchkiss, where he will at all times keep a complete assortment of *Saddles, Bridles, Martingales, Collars, Whips, Bitts and Spurs; Carpet and Saddle Bags; Trunks, Valises, &c, &c.*, all of which he will warrant to be of good manufacture and material. And every article connected with the trade will be sold low for *cash*, or on *short credit* to prompt customers.

JOHN J. CONOLEY.

☞REPAIRING of all kinds done at the shortest notice, together with trimming Carriages and making Church and other Cushions.

January 7, 1848. J. J. C.

Notice.

THE undersigned, having disposed of his business as above, would respectfully give notice, that if all persons indebted to him by note or account, will call at the store of Mr. J. J. Conoley, and settle the same without delay, they will much oblige *him;* if not, he *must oblige them.*

GUY C. HOTCHKISS.
Jan. 7, 1848.—[17tf

DR. CRAIN'S SPINO ABDOMINAL SUPPORTER—a decided improvement. For sale by WM. SHAW.

LIFE INSURANCE!

NATIONAL LOAN FUND

Life Assurance Society of London.

"A Savings Bank for the benefit of the Orphan "and the Widow."

[EMPOWERED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.]

Capital £500,000 Sterling, or $2,500,000:

Beside a reserved fund [from surplus premiums] of about $185,000.

T. LAMIE MURRAY, Esq., George street, Hanover-square, *Chairman of the Court of Directors in London.*

Physician—J. ELLIOTSON, M. D., F. R. S.

Actuary—W. S. B. WOOLHOUSE, Esq., F. R. A. S.

This institution embraces important and substantial advantages with respect to the Life Assurance and deferred annuities. The assured has, on all occasions, the power to borrow, without expense or forfeiture of the policy, two-thirds of the premiums paid: also the option of selecting benefits, and the conversion of his interests to meet other conveniences or necessity.

Assurances for terms of years at the lowest possible rates.

Persons insured for life, can, *at once*, borrow half amount of annual premiums, and claim the same privilege for five successive years, on their own note and deposit of policy.

Part of the capital is *permanently* invested in the United States, in the names of three of the Local Directors, as Trustees—available always to the assured in case of disputed claims (should any such arise.) or otherwise.

The payments of premiums half-yearly or quarterly, at a trifling advance upon the annual rate. No charge for stamp duty.

Thirty days allowed after each payment of premium becomes due, without forfeiture of policy.

Travelling leave extensive and liberal, and extra premiums on the most moderate scale.

Those assured for whole term of life are allowed to cross to and from Europe in steamships or first class sailing packets *free of extra premium*, except during the WINTER, when $1 on each cover insured will be required for each passage to $400 extra risk.

DIVISION OF PROFITS.—The remarkable success and increased prosperity of the Society has enabled the Directors, at the last annual investigation, to declare a fourth bonus, varying from 35 to 85 per cent. on premiums paid on each policy effected on the profit scale.

UNITED STATES BOARD OF LOCAL DIRECTORS—(Chief Office for America, 74 Wall-street)—*New York*—Jacob Harvey, Esq., *Chairman*; John J. Palmer, Esq., Jonathan Goodhue, Esq.; James Boorman, Esq; George Barclay, Esq.; Samuel S. Howland, Esq.; Gorham A. Worth, Esq; Samuel M Fox, Esq; William Van Hook, Esq.; C. Edward Habicht, Esq.

J. Leander Starr, General Agent, and Edward T. Richardson, Esq., General Acountant, for the United States and British N. A. Colonies.

Medical Examiners. New York—J. Kearney Rodgers, M. D., 110 Bleecker-street; Alexander E. Hosack, M. D., 101 Franklin-st., S. S. Keene, M. D. 290 Fourth st.

(Medical Examiners attend at 74 Wall st., at 3 o'clock, P. M., *daily.* Fee paid by the Society.)

Standing Counsel—Wm. Van Hook, Esq., 39 Wall-st.

Bankers—The Merchants' Bank.

Solicitor—John Hone, Esq., 11 Pine-st.

An Act in respect to insurance for lives for the benefit of married women, passed by the Legislature of New York, 1st April, 1840.

Pamphlets, blank forms, tables of rates, lists of agents, &c. &c., obtained at the Chief Office, 74 Wall-st., or from either of the Agents throughout the United States, and British North American Colonies. J. LEANDER STARR, Gen. Ag't. for the U. States & B. N. A. Colonies.

☞The undersigned will cheerfully give all desired information in regard to the above institution. They will receive and forward applications for Insurance.

DEROSSET, BROWN & CO., Ag'ts.
Wilmington, N. C., 26th Nov., 1847. 11-1y

TO FARMERS.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform his country friends and customers, that he has on hand, a well selected stock of Dry Goods, St. Domingo, Laguyra and Rio Coffee, Porto Rico and St. Croix Sugar, Molasses, Salt, Flour, Hollow Ware, Cutlery, &c.

He would further say to those who have Bacon, Corn, Meal, Peas, &c., for this market, that he has ample store room, and will be pleased to receive and dispose of their produce on commission.

Liberal cash advances will be made on all consignments. E. PETERSON.

Wilmington, N. C., Nov. 19th, '47. —[10-4m

Notice to Dealers in TURPENTINE & TAR.

WILMINGTON June 1, 1847.

THE undersigned, purchasers and dealers in Naval Stores in this place, with a view to adopt some general regulations which seem to them to be founded in justice, and more in accordance with the customs of other markets, have agreed to establish for their future government, the following

REGULATIONS.

That as no good reason is apparent to them for changing the size and weight of barrels of Turpentine, and it would perhaps be productive of inconvenience to the makers, it will be purchased as heretofore, the gross weight of the barrel to be 320 lbs., or 260 lbs. net; the turpentine to be delivered on the yard for inspection at the expense of the seller; and as there has been in many cases, an unjust inequality, in fixing upon the amount of Extra, and whereas the law prescribes what the order of turpentine shall be, when exposed for sale, with out proscribing any remedy in case it is not in said order, we therefore agree that hereafter a deduction shall be made under the denomination of extra cooperage as follows; For scuttling, packing &c., one cent per barrel, for the first two hoops that may be lacking short of twelve as prescribed by law, one cent each, and for each hoop less than ten that may be short, two cents each, also what other labor may be necessary to put it in the order the law prescribes to be adjudged by the Inspectors, together with the usual dedutions for unmurchantable barrels exceeding the number taken to pack. Purchases made at the Rail Road Depot will be subject to a deduction of two cents per bbl. drayage, thereby placing the sellers per Rail Road on a footing with those by water. These regulations to apply to Tar, only so far as regards expense of rolling, draying and inspection. The custom adopted in reference to the condition of the barrels it is supposed must be free from all objection, as turpentine put up in perfect order will only be subject to a deduction of one cent per bbl. instead of the former rates of extra.

We also agree that in future we shall refuse to compromise for fraudulent mixture as heretofore, that we deem chips, straw, billets of wood, limbs, dirt, &c., as a fraudulent mixture, and that we shall abide by the strict letter of the law in all such cases. And whereas it appears that the Inspectors do not consider themselves authorized to make bills otherwise than as prescribed by law, that we will in all cases, purchase by the bbl, of 320 lbs. and allow the Inspector to make his bill as the law directs 280 lbs. but that there shall be deducted from the bill one eighth of the amount.

W. O. JEFFREYS,	A. H. VAN BOKELIN
JOHN McRAE,	H. NUTT
A. MARTIN,	B. FLANNER,
W. LATIMER,	W. J. LOVE. Jr.
JEWETT & CO.,	R. C. HALLETT,
BARRY & BRYANT,	B. HALLETT,
JNO. CHRISTIAN,	R. G. RANKIN,
HALL & ARMSTRONG,	C. D. ELLIS. 39-tf,

NEGROES WANTED.

AS I intend to make large shipments of Slaves to the South during the months of November and December, and also some contracts to fulfil, I am still in want of a large number of Slaves, from the age of 12 to 30 years, of both sexes, for which I will pay the highest cash market price. Persons having such description of Slave property for sale will find it to their advantage to bring them to Wilmington to me, at the Carolina Hotel, as I intend making a stay there during the winter.

Also wanted, Carpenters, Bricklayers Blacksmiths and Coopers, for which liberal prices will be given. ANSLEY DAVIS.

Sept. 10, 1847—[52-tf

WHITE LEAD—12,000 lbs., just received and for sale by

Nov 12, LIPPITT & WILKINGS.

TO PHYSICIANS AND COUNTRY

Merchants.

LIPPITT & WILLKINGS are receiving and have constantly on hand, a large and well selected stock of Drugs, &c., which they offer very low, consisting of Acet Plumbi., Hydr. Pill. Hydr. Bi-Chlor., Hydr. Chlor, Hydr. Chlor Mit., Pulv. Ipecac, Pulv. Jalap, Pulv. Rhei, Pulv. Opii, Pulv. Ip et Opii, Pulvis Antimonialis, Seidlitz and Soda Powders, Bateman's Drops, Godfrey's Cordial, Opodeldoc, Essence Peppermint, Cinnamon, Lemon, &c., Paregoric, Laudanum, in ounce vials, Extract Co'oc Comp, Ext. Jalap, Ext. Rhei, Ext. Stramonium, Ext. Quassia, Confect. Opii, Confect. Senna, Sulph. Quinine, Act. and Sulph. Morphine, Strychnine, Valerianate of Zinc, Veratrine, Piperine, Citrate of Iron, Citrate of Iron and Quinine, Salacine, Denarcotized Opium, Ward's Paste, Argenti. Cyanuretum, Digitalis, Digitalin, Cannabar, Indica, Polassii, Ferrocyanuretum, White Lead, Linseed and Train Oil, Spanish Brown, Venitian Red, Chrome Green and Yellow, Chrome Green in Oil, Whiting, Glass, Putty, Black Lead, Paint Brushes, &c. &c., which we offer very low, at reduced prices, wholesale and retail, on Front street, between Market and Dock, two doors north of Messrs. Polley and Hart's.

November 10, 1847.

FRESH DRUGS,

MEDICINES, &c.

THE subscriber has returned from the North with a well selected stock of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Perfumery, &c., which he offers to sell on the most accommodating terms, and at the lowest possible prices. His stock of Drugs, &c., cannot be surpassed. His stock of Purfumery is well worthy a call, consisting of fancy and plain Soaps, German and French Colognes, Hair, Tooth, and Nail Brushes, Combs, Shaving Soaps, and a general variety of articles in the line.

PATENT MEDICINES.

His stock embraces all the leading Patent Medicines of the day. Wright's Indian Vegetable, Moffatt's, Peter's, Spencer's, Brandreth's, and Leidy's Pills, and a full supply of Townsend's and Sand's Sarsaparilla, Swayne's Syrup, and Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry. As almost every Patent Medicine is counterfeited, the public ought to be careful how they purchase. He therefore guarantees the sum of $50,00 to any person who can prove his having a counterfeit Patent Medicine in his posession.

HE HAS FOR PAINTER'S USE,

Brushes of every size; also, Blenders, Grainers, Pencilling and Marking Brushes, Whitewash Brushes, and Camels Hair Pencils.

LANDRETH'S GARDEN SEEDS.

A constant supply of the far-famed Landreth's Garden Seeds will be kept during the season. Those who want a good vegetable garden had better plant Landreth's seeds. Country merchants supplied on liberal terms. Thankful for past patronage, I beg to assure the public that every exertion will be made to give full satisfaction at the Old Stand Drug Store, corner Front and Market street. WM. SHAW.

Nov 12, 1847

Fresh Drugs and Medicines.

THE subscriber has received a considerable part of his stock, which is larger and better selected than any which has ever been offered by himself, or perhaps by any establishment in this State, comprising, in part, a full stock of Drugs, Medicines, Chemical preparations, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs; Perfumery and fancy artic'es; Surgical Instruments, (a large stock;) Brushes, Trusses, Patent Medicines, Tobacco, Havana Segars, Snuffs, &c. Being desirous of doing more of a wholesale business than heretofore, he has laid in his stock principally in original packages, and for cash, which will enable him to compete successfully with *any market*. He desires those in want of any of the above articles to give him a call.

A. C. EVANS.

November 12, 1847—[9-tf

J. T. SCHONWALD,

Botanic Physician,

Murphy's building, 2d door from the corner of Princess and Water-streets, North side.

WOULD tender his thanks to the citizens of Wilmington and the surrounding country, for the very liberal patronage heretofore received, and respectfully informs the public that he still keeps on hand a large and fresh stock of BOTANIC MEDICINES, of his own manufacture, of *purely vegetable* composition. These medicines are universally known to possess virtues that have never been excelled by any series of medicines ever offered to the public. They are effectual remedies for consumption, coughs, colds, croup, whooping cough, cholera, cholera morbus, cholera infantum, cholic, gravels, liver and spleen complaints, dyspepsia, rheumatism, sick head-ach, piles, nervous diseases, worms, tetter, and all diseases of the skin, itch, scrofula, all kinds of fever, &c. &c.

ALSO—On hand and for sale at manufacturer's prices, RHINEHARDT'S patent glass pad double and single lever TRUSS for Hernia.

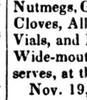
Wilmington, July 16, 1847.

Beware of Slight Colds.

AT this season we may expect sudden changes of the weather and every person should be provided with a bottle of Dr. Swayne's Syrup of Wild Cherry—it will cure any cough or cold in a few days. Remember the only agent in Wilmington, is WM. SHAW, Druggist, who has for sale Pease's Hoarhound Candy, French Jujube Paste, and refined Liquorice, fresh Congress Water—a supply received, which will be constantly kept up, a bale of fresh Hops, for sale low. Sweet Oil, Alcohol, English Mustard, Extract Lemon and Vanilla, for pies, custards, &c., Mace, Nutmegs, Ginger—powdered and root, Cinnamon, Cloves, Allspice and Pepper. A large supply of Vials, and Furniture Bottles of latest patterns.—Wide-mouth Jars, suitable for Pickles or Preserves, at the Old Stand Drug Store.

Nov. 19, 1847. WM. SHAW.

MYERS & BARNUM



HAVE received, and are now offering, at wholesale and retail, the largest and best assortment of HATS, CAPS, BONNETS,

Umbrellas & Walking Canes,

ever brought to this market. We continue at the old stand North side of Market Street, where may be found at all times good Beaver, Nutria, Brush, Cassimere, Moleskin, and Silk Hats, of the latest New York city style. Broadcloth, Silk Velvet, Oil Silk, Otter, Seal, Muskrat, and Glazed Lawn Caps, of the latest and most approved fashions. Youth's, Boy's, and Children's Caps, a large variety. Ladies Riding Caps. Gent's Smoking Caps. Infants' Caps of various qualities, patterns, and colors. Fine Silk, Ginghams and Cotton Umbrellas, and a good assortment of Walking Canes. We have also a large stock of

WOOL AND TARPAULIN HATS,

which we will sell by the case or dozen much lower than can be bought elsewhere.

Country Merchants supplied with goods in our line at New York jobbing prices.

Planters and others wishing cheap Hats or Caps for Negroes, will find it to their advantage to give us a call.

N. B. Cash paid for Otter, Mink, Fox, Wild Cat, Racroon, and Oppossum Skins.

November 19, 1847.

Carriage Manufactory.

THE subscriber having established himself near Messrs. Hall & Armstrong's Distillery in this town, for the purpose of carrying on the

CARRIAGE MANUFACTURING BUSINESS,

respectfully solicits a share of the public patronage.

☞Particular attention paid to repairing riding vehicles of every description.

GEORGE BROWN.

Wilmington, N. C., Oct 29, 1847—[7-12m

T. W. BROWN,

HAVING recently returned from the North, is now prepared to offer his friends and the public a very handsome assortment of goods in his line, and at very low prices.

Clocks and Watches Repaired as usual.

October 15, 1847.—[5-tf

MARBLE MONUMENTS And Grave Stone Agency.

THE subscribers are appointed Agents for one of the *best* and *most extensive* MARBLE YARDS in Connecticut, and will receive orders for Marble Monuments or Grave Stones, either lettered or not, which will be furnished at the shortest notice and most reasonable prices.

We have received a variety of patterns, various styles with the prices, which may be examined at any time. J. C. & R. B. WOOD,

Builders and Contractors.

June 18, 1847 40-tf

MONUMENTS, TOMB TABLES, *Head & Foot Stones, &c.*

THE subscriber has taken the AGENCY of an extensive MARBLE MANUFACTORY at the North, and will receive orders for the above named articles on as favorable terms as can be procured from any other establishment.

GUY C. HOTCHKISS.

Wilmington, N C, Feb 13, 1846 '22-1y

NEW STORE.

South Side Market-Street, opposite the MARKET HOUSE.

THE subscribers are now opening their stock of DRY GOODS and FAMILY GROCERIES, which consists as follows:

Dry Goods.	Collins' and Simmons'
Sattinets and Kerseys	Axes
Red and white Flannels	Rim and stock Locks
Mouslin deLanes	Cupboard and trunk do
Calicoes [Checks	T'ill and Chest do
Bed Tick and Apron	Board Axes
Kentucky Jeans	Drawing Knives
Bed andNegro Blankets	Coopers' Adzes
Vestings, Shawls	Do Crows and Vices
Alpaccas, Irish Linen	Dowelling Bitts
Silk and cotton hdkfs.	Shovel and Toogs
Bleached and bro. Shirting	Knives and Forks
	Pocket Knives
Ginghams and Cambrics	Sad Irons, Hinges,
Hosiery, Comforts	Ball braces, Trace chains
Gurnsey shirts	Bellows, bed Cords
Blea. and brown Drill	Coffee Mills, Nails
Linen and cotton Diaper	Iron and Britania spoons
Groceries:	Scrubbing brushes
Fulton market Beef	Whitewash do
Mess and prime Pork	Shoe brushes & blacking
No. 1 and 2 Mackerel	Rat and mouse traps
Brown and Loaf Sugar	Match safes, Nests'
Crush'd and pulv'd do.	weights
Java, Rio, and Laguira Coffee	Brass Candlesticks
	Wire covers,
Gunpowder, Hyson and Imperial Tea	Hand Saws.
	Hollaware.
Boxes and half boxes bro. Soap,	Pots, Spiders, Ovens, Skillets, Furnaces, Andirons
Tallow, Sperm and Adamantine Candles	A very superior Wafle Iron.
Sup. Butter and Cheese	
Lamp and Olive Oil	***Liquors.***
Dried Beef and Tongues	Cogniac Brandy
Pickles, Olives, Capers,	Port and Malaga Wine
Tomato and Walnut Catsup	Madeira & Malmsey do
	N. E. Rum and Brandy
Pepper Sauce, Sardines	Do Whiskey.
Sap Sago and Pine Apple Cheese	***Wood Ware.*** Cedar and painted Tubs
West India Preserves	Painted and varnished
Prunes, Figs, Raisins,	Keelers
Currants, Sultana Raisins, (without seed.)	Sugar boxes, Knife boxes
	Flour buckets
bbls and half bbls Flour	Painted and varnished
Pepper, Spice, Ginger,	buckets
Cinnamon, Starch, Indigo, Cloves, Mace, Nutmegs, Tamarinds	Brass & Iron bound do
	Coaco Dippers
	Towel Rollers, Rolling Pins
Very superior Tobacco	
Mrs. Miller's Scotch Hominy Beans. [Snuff,	Butter prints, boot-jacks
	Muddlers and Potato mashers
Hardware.	
Hatchets and Hammers	Wood ladles and spoons.

And we have a great many articles that are too tedious to mention, but call and examine for yourselves. PERRIN & HARTSFIELD.

October 15, 1847—[5-y

Carriages Repaired and Painted.

THE undersigned would inform the public that he has located his shop for *Repairing and Painting* every description of Riding Vehicles, near the corner of Dock and Second streets He respectfully solicits a share of the public patronage; and he will always endeavor to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with their custom.

His charges will be moderate, and the cash will be acceptable, when the work is delivered.

WM. WELLS.

Sept 17, 1847 1-12m

NOTICE.

THE Copartnership of J. & E. Anderson was dissolved by mutual consent on the 14th inst. All persons indebted to the firm will please call at the store of J. Anderson and settle their accounts.

JAMES ANDERSON,
EDWIN A. ANDERSON.

THE subscriber will continue the business at the old stand and will always keep on hand a large stok of Dry Goods, Hard-ware, Iron, &c. which will be sold at low prices and on the most accommodating terms. A supply of new goods expected in a few days.

JAMES ANDERSON.

July 23, 1847—[45-tf

LIME.

A CARGO of Thomaston Lime, consisting of 12.00 casks, for sale in lots to suit purchasers, by J. C. & R. B. WOOD,

Contractors and Builders.

Nov 12, 1847—[9-tf

NOTICE.

THE following Resolution was passed by the Board of Directors of the Wilmington & Raleigh Rail Road Company on the 9th instant, and ordered to be printed—viz:

"*Resolved*, That the usefulness and efficiency of our Machine Shops require that the operations in them be confined to the Company's work alone—and that notice be given to the public that no Jobs will be received into the Shops after the 1st January next."

JAMES S. GREEN, *Sec'y.*

October 22, 1847.—[6tf

FAHNESTOCK'S Vermifuge for worms, Seidlitz and Soda Powders, Pearl Sago, Ber muda and American Arrow Root, Russian Isinglass, (for jellies,) Tapioca; fresh supplies for sale

Nov 12.] by LIPPITT & WILLKINGS.

SALT—4000 bushels landing and for sale by Dec. 24—15-tf] R. H. STANTON & Co.

SALT.—2500 bushels prime white Allum Salt. For sale by McKELLAR & McRAE.

TOUSEY'S UNIVERSAL OINTMENT, or Master of Pain; a fresh supply just received and for sale by

Nov 12, LIPPITT & WILKINGS.

JUST RECEIVED, *by Late Arrivals from New York,*—A fresh supply of Childrens Cloth Caps, various patterns, something new and pretty.

Also, Gent's fashionable Bever and Moleskin Hats; 2 cases Medium Brim Beaver do. Please call and get a fine Hat and a genteel fit at

MYERS & BARNUM'S.

Dec 17.

CROCKERY,

Glass Ware, &c.

THE subscriber has just opened the largest stock of

CROCKERY, GLASS WARE &c.,

ever offered in Wilmington, and he invites the attention to it of his old customers and the public in general.

His store is now one door above the one formerly occupied by him, on the South side of Market street. J. H. ROTHWELL.

Oct. 29, 1847 7-tf

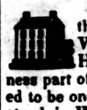
PERFUMERY AND FANCY ARTICLES.—Supplies of Cologne, French and German; Hair, Cloth, Nail and Tooth Brushes; Lubin's Extracts; Rousel's Philocorin Oil, or Ox Marrow; Genuine Maccassar Oil, &c., &c. For sale by

LIPPITT & WILLKINGS.

FOR RENT.

THE HANOVER HOUSE,

WILMINGTON, N. C.



THE subscriber offers for rent that well known Hotel, the HANOVER HOUSE. The Hanover House is located in the most business part of Wilmington, and is acknowledged to be one of the best, if not the very best, stand in Wilmington for a Hotel. It is situated on the East side of Front Street, immediately opposite the Bank of Cape Fear, and within half a square of the Bank of the State. The Hanover House is a new fire-proof brick building, about 4 or 5 years old, and will always command a large share of public patronage. The subscriber is desirous of getting a COMPETENT man to take charge of the House. Should such a person take the House, the terms will be made reasonable TO HIM. For particulars apply to the subscriber, by letter or otherwise, at the Journal Office, Wilmington, N. C. DAVID FULTON.

October 22, 1847.

☞The Charleston Courier, Fayetteville Carolinian and Observer, Raleigh Standard and Register, Petersburg Republican, Newbern Republican, and Norfolk Beacon, will publish the above three times and forward accounts to the Journal Office.

LATE NEWS.

CHEAP AND GOOD BOARDING may be had at the

ROCK SPRING HOTEL,

now opened under the superintendance of

—ALFRED ALDERMAN.—

Having had the house completely cleansed, *white-washed* and *painted*, and furnished with NEW BEDS, BEDDING, and other furniture, I am ready to wait upon those who may favor me with a call. **Come and see**

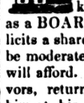
A. ALDERMAN.

October 22, 1847. 6-12m

BOARDING AND LODGING.

First door West of the Post-office,

MARKET-STREET, WILMINGTON, N. C.



The subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has opened that large and commodious brick building on Market street, next door to the Post-office, as a BOARDING HOUSE, and respectfully solicits a share of public patronage. His terms will be moderate, and his table as good as the Market will afford. The subscriber, grateful for past favors, returns his thanks to those who patronized him at his former stand, and would respectfully solicit from them a continuance of their custom at his new establishment, on Market-street.

Nov. 12. [9-6m] PETER SMITH.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

THE subscriber wishes to sell a valuable plantation on the East side of the Cape Fear River, about seven miles below Elizabethtown, containing between four hundred and fifty or five hundred acres. A large portion of it is as good lowlands as there is on the Cape Fear. There is a great quantity of Oak and Cypress Timber, convenient to the River. There is a two story dwelling house and an excellent well of water, on the premises, and also a first rate mill seat. Any person wishing to purchase a plantation would do well to call and examine for themselves, as I will sell a bargain and make payments easy. Enquire for CHAS. H. STEVENS,

Clinton, Sampson County, N. C.

Sept'r 10, 1847 —[52-tf

For Sale.

THE FOUR STORY BRICK tenement, now occupied by Dr. Dickson, on the South side of Market street, together with the Office underneath, occupied by Thomas Miller, Esq.

ALSO, an unimproved Lot, in Quince's Alley.

Terms, 6 or 12 months credit, with approved securities. WM. D. COWAN.

June 25, 1847. 41-tf

STORE AND DWELLING HOUSE—at Strickland's Depot, on the Wilmington & Raleigh Rail Road, for sale.

ALSO—210 acres Turpentine Land. Apply to Wm. A. GWYER.

[Oct. 29] Wilmington, N. C.

$200 Banter.

THE subscriber will run three or seven dogs on a Fox Trail, against Duplin and the adjoining county, for $200. This banter to be left open until the first day of February, 1848.

LEWIS S. HERRING.

Duplin county, Dec. 8, 1847. 13-tlf

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having at the present (Dec.,) Term 1847, of the Court of Please and Quarter Sessions, of New Hanover Co., qualified as Administrator of Mrs. Cathrine Buxton, dec'd, hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate, to make immediate payment, and to those having demands against the same, to present them duly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery. P. MURPHY, Administrator.

Dec. 17, 1847 14-tf

NOTICE.

A SPECIAL Term of the Superior Court of Law, for the County of New Hanover, for the trial of Causes remaining on the Civil Docket of said Court, will be held at the Court-house, in the town of Wilmington, on the Fourth Monday in January next, when and where all persons interested are required to attend, under the penalty of the law, in such cases made and provided.

Parties and Witnesses, on State Docket, are not required to attend. By order.

Teste, O. ALDERMAN, *Clerk.*
Per L. H. MARSTELLER, *Dep'ty Clerk*
Nov 12, 1847—[9-11t

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that State's Day, for the trial of ordinary Misdemeanors in the Superior Court of Law, for the Conty of New Hanover, has been changed from Thursday to Monday. Parties and witnesses interested will please take due notice thereof. By order.

Teste, O. ALDERMAN, *Clerk.*
Per L. H. MARSTELLER, *Dep'ty Clerk.*
Nov 12, 1847—[9-11t

NEW GROCERY STORE.

JUST RECEIVED and for sale, at the store three doors North of the Custom House, a large and well selected stock of FAMILY GROCERIES. Also a lot of HATS and SHOES, and a large assortment of *Tin Ware.*

L. MALLETT.

November 5, 1847—[8-tf

NATURE'S OWN REMEDY—House's Indian Tonic Infalable cure for chills, or ague and fever, warranted to cure in three days. For sale by

Dec 31, 1847 LIPPITT & WILLKINGS.

FARR'S SULPH. QUININE.—Just received, a large and fresh supply. For sale by LIPPITT & WILLKINGS.

IN STORE and for sale at lowest market prices, bbls domestic Gin; do. Baltimore Gin; do. N Orleans Whiskey; Mountain Dew Whiskey; 10 bbls. Sugar and Butter Crackers; firkins and tubs of choice Goshen Butter; Richmond Honey Dew Tobacco, &c &c. WM A GWYER.

Notice.

THE subscribers having all their accounts made out for the year 1847, would feel thankful to all those indebted to them to call and settle, as cash is required to purchase more cheap goods.

Jan 7, 1848. JOHN KYLE & CO.

Chronicle and Commercial once a week for 2 weeks.

LARD—5 barrrels North Carolina Lard;
5 kegs do do do for sale
Jan 14] by HOWARD & PEDEN.

NEW BACON—400 lbs splendid Hams, Sides and Shoulders; for sale by

Jan 14 E. J. BERNARD.

Spring and Summer Medicine.

Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla.

THE MOST EXTRAORDINARY MEDICINE IN the world.—This extract is put up in quart bottles; it is six times cheaper, pleasanter, and warranted superior to any sold. It cures diseases without vomiting, purging, sickening, or debilitating the patient.

The great beauty and superiority of this Sarsaparilla over all other remedies is, while it eradicates disease, it invigorates the body.

IT HAS PERFORMED MORE THAN 15,000 CURES THIS YEAR.

1,000 cures of Rheumatism.
1,000 cures of Dyspepsia;
2,500 cures of general debility, and want of nervous energy;
3,000 Female complaints and over;
7,000 cures of diseases of the blood, viz:

Ulcers, Scrofula, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Pimples on the face, &c. &c., together with numerous cases of consumption, Liver Complaint, Spinal Affections, &c. This, we are aware, must appear incredible, but we have letters from physicians and our Agents from all parts of the United States, informing us of extraordinary cures. R. Van Buskirk, Esq., one of the most respectable druggists in Newark, New Jersey, informs us that he can refer to more than one hundred and fifty cases in that place alone. There are thousands of cases in the City of New York, which we will refer to with pleasure, and to men of character well known.

UNITED STATES OFFICER.—Cap't. G. W. McLean, member of the New Jersey Legislature, late of the United States Navy, has kindly sent us the following certificate. It tells its own story:

Rahway, January 25, 1847.

A year since I was taken with the influenza and my whole system left in a debilitated state. I was induced to try Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, and after taking two or three bottles I was very much relieved, and attributed it entirely to the said Sarsaparilla. I have continued taking it, and find that I improve every day. I believe it saved my life, and would not be without it under any consideration. G. W. McLEAN.

THE EDITOR.—John Jackson, Esq., Editor of the Rahway Republican, published the above certificate, and remarked in an editorial as follows:

The success of Dr. Townsend's preparation of Sarsaparilla appears to be of the most extraordinary character. We publish to-day two certificates in its behalf, one from Capt. McLean, of this town, and one from Rev. Mr. White, of Staten Island, a gentleman well known in Rahway.—Capt. McLean believes the medicine to have saved his life, and Mr. White seems to entertain an equally strong confidence in its efficacy. Intelligent men like these would no praise so rongly what they did not fully believe to deserve it.

SCROFULA CURED.—This certificate was handed in to Dr. Townsend's office this week, and conclusively prove that his Sarsaparilla has perfect control over the most obstinate diseases of the blood. Three persons cured in one house is unprecedented.

THREE CHILDREN.

Dr. Townsend—Dear Sir: I have the pleasure to inform you that three of my children have been cured of the Scrofula by the use of your excellent medicine. They were afflicted very severely with bad sores; have taken only four bottles; it took them away, for which I feel myself under deep obligation. Yours respectfully,

ISAAC